FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON U.S.-NICARAGUA TALKS IN MEXICO

Shlaudeman-Tinoco Meeting

PA280211 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. special envoy for Central America, and Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco continued their talks at the Mexican resort of Manzanillo today. Harry E. Bergold, Jr. and John A. Gavin, U.S. ambassadors to Nicaragua and Mexico, respectively, are also participating in the meeting. No information on the topics under discussion has been released so far.

Delegations Depart

FL271612 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1516 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Manzanillo, Mexico, 27 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The jet carrying the U.S. delegation lead by special envoy Harry Shlaudeman took off today at 0715 from Manzanillo's international airport.

The Nicaraguan delegation, which has also left the Santiago Club -- where talks between the two nations was held -- apparently left Manzanillo, in a small jet beonging to the Mexican presidency, last night at 2115. The presidential jet, TP-101 No XC-NJC, had arrived yesterday at 1840 and departed some hours later with 5 people aboard who have not been identified but who could have been Nicaraguans.

The delegations from the two nations finished their meetings last night. The meetings began on Monday at midday and Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda was present to welcome the delegations.

Because of the tight security and secrecy involved at the meeting, at this point no information on the conversation or on its possible outcome has been given. With the departure of the two delegations, tranquillity has returned to the Santiago Club because the strict security surrounding the meeting has ended.

PERU, CHILE WARN AGAINST U.S. RESTRICTIONS AT OAS

PY271617 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0315 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Peru and Chile have warned the United States against the serious consequences of its protectionist measures on copper imports. The warning has been made at the OAS consultative and negotiating commission.

Chile said that if restrictions are imposed on its most vital export, this will seriously affect its capacity to meet its foreign obligations. Chilean Ambassador to the OAS Monica Madariaga said that the resolution adopted by the international commerce commission is a serious threat to the region's copper producers. Peruvian representative (Harry Berevante) said that U.S. copper producers have been unable to provide evidence on the alleged detrimental effect of copper imports, which have prompted the adoption of protectionist measures.

Out of the 506,000 tons of copper that were imported by the United States in 1983, 55 percent were sold by Chile and 6.9 percent by Peru.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE

Opening Remarks

PA261251 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Nicaragua is the site of the Second Conference of Central American and Caribbean Journalists which is being held at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center from 25 to 28 June.

At the inaugural event, Jiri Kubka, secretary general of the International Organization of Journalists, IOJ, said that the struggle for peace is the basic task of our times. Mentioning the policy of force and the arms race promoted by U.S. imperialism in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America, he said that the latter is a region that is the scene of many battles, direct attacks, the financing of Somozist banks, slanderous campaigns, sabotage actions, and terrorist acts.

He added that the United States in unleashing a cruel and repulsive campaign against Cuba and has created a radio station named after patriot Jose Marti, who knew the workings of imperialism. He also called for an end to the aggression against Nicaragua and reiterated firm and determined support for the Sandinist revolution, calling the meeting the platform of free and democratic journalism.

Another speaker was Eleazar Diaz, president of the Federation of Latin American Journalists, FELAP, who denounced the aggressive actions carried out by imperialism against Nicaragua, noting that the misinformation campaign has not stopped.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the government junta, and (Lili Soto Vasquez), secretary general of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists [UPN] spoke at the opening event.

Within the framework of this conference, the lecturers this afternoon were Diaz, who spoke on behalf of the FELAP Secretariat and whose topic was Latin American journalism in the wake of the current situation in Central America and the Caribbean; and the representatives of Grenada and Jamaica.

A cultural event is under way now at Gonzalez Theater hosted by the UPN and the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association.

Ramirez Address

PA261604 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado today opened the Second Conference of Central American and Caribbean Journalists at Managua's Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center. Some 100 journalists, members of diverse Latin American, European, and Caribbean journalism associations listend to the message of the FSLN National Directorate and the revolutionary government. The conference, which will last until 27 June, will address world information policies and the misinformation campaign that imperialism in conducting against Nicaragua.

Today's opening ceremony was attended by Latin American Journalists Federation [FELAP] President Eleazar Diaz Rangel, International Journalists Organization [IJO] Secretary General Jiri Kubka, and by the president of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, UPN.

As he opened the conference, Ramirez Mercado said: The Nicaraguan people's revolution is seeking a new information order despite the limitations that the CIA-financed and directed foreign aggression imposes on Nicaragua.

[Begin Ramirez recording] There is a key element that can be traced throughout our aggressors' propaganda machinery which is a challenge that our young revolution has had to confront: The attempt to deny our revolutionary process political legitimacy and to confuse world public opinion as to the true character of the Nicaraguan revolution, with the sole purpose of pigeonholing our revolutionary model to strip it of its essence, so as to deny its historical significance.

During the past 5 years we have been engaged in a historical adventure. Its inherent dialectics, enriched by the revolutionary experience, have guided our steps. The object of this macabre international campaign to discredit us is to deny us the right to build our own revolutionary model -- and revolutionary models are built through long experience.

Nicaragua is an unsuccessful model, a frustrated revolution, the betrayal of the original plan, the campaign claims.

Simultaneously, while these ideological weapons are used to try to damage our national concept of revolution, the enemy extols the infinite virtues of its own idea of democracy, the wonders of capitalism, and the achievements of the monetary adjustments that the international financial organizations dictate, without which, according to their own versions, democracy cannot survive.

We have already seen in recent months the effects that these feverish programs and financial adjustments head had in the poor countries of Latin America: strikes, street protests, deaths, police repression, and finally, the eventual retraction of some governments who end up refusing to enter the strightjacket that these financial programs imply. [end recording]

'Antidisinformation Front'

WA281313 Rome IPS in English 26 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, June 26 (IPS) -- Latin American journalists today discussed creating a "front against imperialist disinformation in Central America" at a meeting of regional journalists here. The conference, organized by the Nicaraguan Journalists' Union, has gathered 67 delegations from Asia, Europe and the Americas to consider the political situation in Central America and journalists' role in it.

The idea of an "antidisinformation front" came from Danilo Aguirre, secretary general of the Latin American Journalists' Federation (FELAP). Information centers could be established in Latin America, the United States and Europe, he suggested, working alongside local media and coordinating with journalists' organizations in Central America.

Also addressing the Second Conference of Central American and Caribbean Journalists was Don Rojas, former spokesman for the late premier of Grenada, Maurice Bishop, who called for worldwide solidarity with the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua. Also attending the conference, which closed tomorrow, is a delegation from the Prague-based International Organization of Journalists (IOJ).

ALFONSIN ADDRESSES NATION ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY280050 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0002 GMT 28 Jun 84

[President Raul Alfonsin speech to the nation from Olivos presidential residence in Buenos Aires -- live]

[Excerpts] Allow me tonight to share with all of you a few thoughts. At these crucial times when men and peoples firmly believe that they are facing enormous challenges which demand efforts, discipline, and self-sacrifice, it is necessary to pause and reflect.

We cannot deny the seriousness of the crisis we are experiencing. Nothing will be accomplished by closing our eyes and clenching our fists. We will merely continue deceiving ourselves and refusing to accept a difficult, but not insurmountable, reality.

The first concrete step necessary to overcome this situation is to confront it, define it realistically, and make a joint effort to find solutions. Thus I will explain some of the main ideas, the guidelines, which the constitutional government has been following to cope with the need to rebuild the postwar economy which, as you all know, we have inherited.

Once I outline these guidelines I will call upon each and every one of you to accept your share of responsibility because a joint and equitable effort will be our only guarantee for success.

I am addressing my fellow citizens, asking them to make an exceptional effort capable of repairing current economic imbalances. I am doing so assured that most Argentines, irrespective of their political leanings, will fall in line behind this drive for reconstruction which has already been launched and will now receive a new impulse from the long-term economic and social plan for industrial, financial, and agricultural recovery which the economy minister will soon announce to the nation.

No one can deny that we Argentines are living under severe pressures. These pressures stem from the fact that we have retaken the democratic path and if we draw from our collective memory we will recall that the beginning of military cycles was fraught with much stronger pressures. The truth is that the time when a few made the decisions for the entire community is long past. The beginning of our democratic life has been surrounded by a constellation of problems, many of them distressing. We are burdened by a heavy political, cultural, moral, economic, and financial load, and we are the ones who must rise to the current challenge.

It is true that we have recovered the state of law and that the majority rules with full respect for minorities. However, it is equally true that we feel somewhat lost and that sometimes it seems to us that we lack the necessary strength to overcome obstacles.

Millions of Argentines are experiencing freedom and democracy which youngsters before were not able to enjoy. We have welcomed some superficial disorders to our lives typical of freedom, but we must be aware that the more or less noisy expression of differences is not enough to consolidate a democratic system. As we have said, this system was not established 200 years ago. It is a system which must be zealously protected, just as protected as a newborn baby. It would be highly dangerous for people not to distinguish between a freedom still in its consolidating state and the definitely consolidated freedom achieved in other countries.

Freedom is necessarily linked to reason and in order to be a free man it is necessary to join efforts with other men to defend the democratic system and to make it more just. We are proud of the firmness and courage with which the Argentine people are facing the calamity of a crisis which is violently affecting them. We thank them for their efforts and patience in their struggle against great difficulties.

Not only, however, is this crisis attacking the Argentine people. There is, as in war, a treacherous psychological action aimed at breaking the resistance of the Argentine people through a defeatist skepticism. The Argentine people are better tempered than many of their leaders and many times know by intuition the truth which they are not being told. The Argentine people do not believe those who are to a great extent responsible for the current situation nor do they believe in the frivolous irresponsibility of people who demand magic and immediate solutions.

The world is going through one of the most serious crises in history, worse in some aspects than that of 1930. All nations are affected by this situation, which can be labeled as truly malignant. The underdeveloped countries are bearing the worst part of the crisis. Latin America is a clear example of the mechanisms used, mechanisms which have created an unbearable general indebtedness, worsened by the arrogant impunity which permits increased interest rates.

The Argentine people know that our foreign debt was contracted not to capitalize us but to consolidate our dependence and impose a model disregarding the will of the people. The people also know that this debt is generating enormous and arbitrary interest rates, a situation which if not immediately corrected will increase adverse effects on unemployment and real salaries.

We have already clearly stated: We will pay our legitimate obligations but we will not accept recessive measures or the reduction of workers' salaries.

Can anyone believe that at this stage of our civilization, in a totally interdependent world, whenever there is well-being it is handled so as to benefit the financially affluent, and whenever there is a crisis these very same affluent sectors cast it on the shoulders of the weak?

The creditors urge Latin American countries to pay off their debts, to increase their interest rates, to reduce the incomes of their workers, and to stifle their economies. As if all this was not enough they continue to discriminate against imports as the terms of trade deteriorate.

The political will of industrialized nations, of international credit organizations, and of international banking sectors must change so as to find a correction of the conventional principles which have been applied so far, so that each specific case can be negotiated in an equitable manner. Authorized spokesmen of the industrialized world agree with this viewpoint.

The main objectives of the independent economic policy which the Argentine Government has been following and will continue to follow are to increase economic activities, improve income distribution, and curb the rate of inflation. These objectives compel me to call upon all Argentines for a supreme effort because we must realize that an independent policy requires joint efforts from all. It demands a solidarity effort made to the fullest possible extent. Only in this way will we be able to continue repairing Argentina's unbalanced economy and lay the foundation for a sustained process of improvement and growth in the standards of living of all. We know that we have the human and material resources to attain this objective if we act in a coherent and decisive manner when handling the various economic variables.

As I call upon you for this effort I tell you in advance that we will avoid the pitfall of allowing the burden of sacrifice to fall upon the shoulders of those who are least prepared to bear it. Sacrifices must be shared and borne mainly by those who are better prepared for them.

As far as the government goes, its efforts will be directed toward the reduction of the fiscal deficit and will be based on strict austerity which we propose to make even more rigorous every day. According to the provisions of the national budget, the draft of which has been submitted to Congress, any expenditure not duly justified and any vacancy not proven indispensable will be frozen.

The example of austerity should begin at the top. Therefore, I exhort all those who hold public positions, whether elected or appointed in organizations or enterprises at the national, provincial, or municipal level, to make sure that the salary for their services does not differ from the average salaries in their area.

Another essential aspect has to do with the productivity of state enterprises. In this regard I have ordered that indicators of the efficiency of these enterprises be established so that they are rigorously managed to ensure the best utilization of the important resources which they have available. We will closely monitor the enterprises of the public sector for their managerial efficiency through the participation of workers and professional associations.

At the same time we will speed up as much as possible the privatization of the numerous enterprises and activities which have been unduly incorporated into the public sector in recent years and which, because of the goods they produce or the services they provide, cannot justifiably be kept within the public sector. The commission which has already been created to that effect will be joined by representatives of the private sector who can contribute with their experience to the prompt implementation of this privatization plan.

Finally, as far as the effort of the government is concerned, the large subsidies which are widely granted without sufficient economic and social reasons will be reviewed.

As for the entrepreneurial sector, and in order to stimulate the growth of the economy, the government will encourage investments in new equipment, machinery, and technology. It will do this by promoting internal savings that will be channeled into productive investments. To this end, the government will resort to measures that will include instruments of credit intended for that specific purpose.

We will make it clear that the financial sector, which provides a public service, should be committed once and for all to production. The Central Bank will step up the task of supervising the banking system to ensure that every last peso is earmarked for production and the creation of social wealth, and that not a single cent is taken out for speculation.

Likewise, stimulus will be given to direct foreign investments to the extent that they bring in technology the country lacks, considering that we are greatly behind in the accumulation of this new resource of production in modern society. These foreign investments will also be encouraged in activities for which there is not sufficient domestic capital.

In this regard, I feel that current international conditions could, and I am not speaking from a ~~utopian~~ point of view, make ~~Argentina attractive for~~ permanent investment of these capitals if, as we plan, the appropriate economic and social atmosphere is created and clear-cut rules of the game, compatible with the autonomy of our development, are established.

Our large foreign debt makes a substantial increase of exports necessary. Argentina has excellent conditions for obtaining constantly growing surpluses in its trade balance because of the favorable difference between our foreign sales and purchases. We plan to make additional headway in this field. We propose to carry out an aggressive drive aimed at increasing exports, for which we must maintain a suitable exchange rate without overvaluing the national currency in which, as everyone knows, the nation has had a painful experience. However, we must also rule out undervaluation because its consequences have been equally negative.

In this regard the best way to establish the most suitable exchange rate will be based on the favorable development of these three variables: exports; current account balance, excluding servicing of foreign debt; and the level of international reserves.

As to the more economically endowed sectors, I find it scandalously immoral that under the present circumstances there could be Argentines who attempt to evade taxes. In just 30 days we will implement exceptional measures to curb tax evasion. This is the deadline I hereby set for taxpayers to put their accounts in order. After this grace period, if you want to call it that, they will find that it is immensely better to fulfill their obligations than face the severe measures which will be enacted. It is only natural for taxes to be applied first to those who are able to pay them. Therefore special emergency taxes will be levied on those persons whose assets or profits exceed certain limits. Provincial and municipal governments are hereby urged to implement, within their jurisdictions, measures in keeping with the crisis which has befallen our country.

As for the labor sectors, we are aware that as far as social benefits go, we must carefully manage what little we have for some time. Being able to reconcile this harsh reality that we have inherited with our heartfelt objectives of social justice is a great responsibility for the government but it is also a challenge for the understanding and cooperation of the various social sectors involved.

There are many shortcomings in health, education, housing, and nutrition. In accordance with the basic principles of justice we must give priority to those who have received the hardest blow during the years when policies against the people were implemented. Whatever has to be postponed should be understood as the contribution of one for the other and not as the violent displacement of one by the other. This is the difference between a distribution struggle, in which the weak are always the losers, and the social solidarity we advocate. This is the basis of the policy we are implementing. This is the basis of the progressive reforms in the programs of health, education, nutrition, and housing for the poor.

Regarding the salary policy, it will be implemented within the general framework of the goals established for a 6- to 8-percent increase in real salaries during 1984. The slary increases will be staggered in accordance with the economic situation and in order to favor the low income sectors.

Salary increases above the established guidelines will be postponed and they will represent savings when granted later with readjustments and interests. Other sectors of society, depending on their capacity to save, will be included in a system for saving part of what they would otherwise spend.

A deviation from the established guidelines would be a severe blow to the economy considering its current situation. The people responsible for these decisions, public employees, businessmen, and workers must understand that by violating the salary guidelines they are showing lack of social solidarity because this results in inflation and unemployment.

We Argentines, if we want our country to survive and if we do not want to play into the hands of the enemies of the fatherland, must understand that to solve our problem we need dialogue and conciliation more than strikes and conflict. We will continue to fully guarantee the constitutional right to strike but we will demand the fulfillment of all the legal steps to resolve them. Only by having a great sense of responsibility can personal interests and the nation's needs be reconciled. For each hour of strike we avoid we will be adding an hour of production and goods to the service of the community.

I have said many times that modern societies need strong and representative unions. The current situation compels these unions, just as it does the rest of us, to use common sense. In an unbridled struggle for income distribution it is certain that inflation would thwart any sacrifice.

As I have said before, the effort which the salaried sector is asked to make will be reciprocated by the heavier tax burden which the more economically endowed sectors will bear through a higher cost for displaying wealth and severe measures to curb tax evasion. The implementation of these measures, which constitute the guidelines of the government plan, will be based on an equitable distribution of sacrifices throughout Argentine society and the setting of clear-cut and permanent rules which will free productive sectors from uncertainty during the implementation of the plan.

The constitutional government is the leader and the guarantor, but not an autocratic arbiter, of this fair distribution of benefits and opportunities. Thus it calls for a broad and responsible participation of the people and their intermediate organizations to oversee its implementation.

Pluralism and participation play a concrete and effective role in modern society; lack of consensus leads to clashes and belligerence. We will seek consensus. We will seek proper harmony between demand and supply of commodities. It is pointless to give the workers money if these workers have not produced goods and services to satisfy demands. In February, as we had promised during the electoral campaign, we proposed to various labor organizations a number of measures and mechanisms for participation which we now reiterate in the assurance that our words have been heard.

We said then that one of the essential conditions of a modern state was the ability to find new ways of interpreting social phenomena. We said that in our modern world democracy could not exist without strong and fully participatory unions. We have always said that democracy and participation within the unions mean allowing the members to have their say, while additionally they mean seeking agreements with the employers and the state on essential economic decisions.

The participation of workers and the organizations which represent them must take place through mechanisms for public consensus which will study economic and social solutions. The road toward a national consensus is now paved with the set of historic agreements reached by the political parties on 7 June 1984. We are asking our fellow citizens for an additional effort. Each social sector will make this effort in keeping with its capabilities. This struggle, in which there can be no deserters, will benefit the Republic. The national government must set the example of severe austerity, but those who have more must be the first to join in.

We Argentines accept the challenge and are willing to cope with the situation, drawing upon our moral reserves. It would seem that we are asking each and every citizen for a high quota of heroism. It is true that sometimes one must be a hero to stay free and be a citizen of a nation, but this time we merely want compliance with the law and the effort necessary to strengthen democracy. If the economy were to be destroyed, democracy would die, and some despot would wring dry a people who could no longer defend themselves.

We all know what it cost the country to live without democracy. This is what we are paying for now. I repeat what I said on the bank of the Parana River on Flag Day. This is a common task. It must be done by the government and the people in common agreement, otherwise it will not be done at all.

I am not asking anyone to give anything to his country as a gift, although I know the generosity of the Argentine people; I am rather asking everyone to do something with the country. I am not asking anyone to do it for his government but along with the government. I ask you all to believe that this effort is necessary and to respond to it. I am sure that Argentina will fulfill its destiny. I trust and we trust, I am sure, in the destiny of the nation.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH WORLD PEACE COUNCIL CHIEF

PY271911 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] President Raul Alfonsin has received Romesh Chandra at Government House. The head of the World Peace Council, who was accompanied by presidential adviser Aldo Tesio, visited the president to express his solidarity and that of the organization he represents -- which includes 140 countries -- with Alfonsin's initiative, together with five other chiefs of state, to advocate the freezing of production, installation, and testing of nuclear arms. In this regard, Chandra said that every effort should be made to prevent the possibility of a nuclear war, which could result as a consequence of the nuclear buildup, and to reduce nuclear arms production gradually until it is completely halted.

Chandra also praised Alfonsin's decision to appoint Tesio as peace messenger to all nongovernmental organizations of the world which have consulting bodies within the United Nations. In referring to Argentina's plans to use nuclear power for peaceful purposes, Chandra noted that that is exactly what the World Peace Council and his own country, India, advocate.

On another subject, Chandra said that he voiced his support to the Argentine president over the way Argentina is handling its foreign debt problem.

Chandra concluded by stating that "we informed the president about the resolution approved during the recent World Peace Council meeting in New Delhi and voiced our full support of the Argentine Government's stance, which inspires all the peoples of the world."

CAPUTO ON CHILE BORDER ISSUE, MEETING WITH SHULTZ

PY270342 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0023 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jun (DYN) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said this evening that "we are not negotiating with the Chilean deputy foreign minister, but through papal mediation" in answer to declarations regarding the border conflict made by the Chilean official.

Caputo made these remarks when he was questioned about the declarations made by Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias, who said during a stopover in this capital yesterday that the bioceanic principle "is not valid for the sourthern zone" and that "naturally Chile has interests in the Atlantic." The Foreign Ministry said that for the Argentine Government "the official Chilean position is the one conveyed by the papal mediation."

Caputo also referred to a future meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, indicating that the decision to meet "depended on many circumstances." This is how the foreign minister answered today's press reports indicating Caputo's immenent trip to the United States to meet with the U.S. official. Caputo said that "there are always possibilities of talking with Shultz," but as yet no date has been set.

In conclusion, Foreign Minister Caputo confirmed the postponement of his scheduled trip to La Paz for 1 July. He did not reveal the reasons for this decision, although he explained that he will probably travel in about 10 days.

OFFICIALS PROTEST RISE IN INTEREST RATE

WA261220 Rome IPS in English 26 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, June 26 (IPS) -- Yesterday's 0.5 percent rise in the U.S. "prime" interest rate will add $175 million to Argentina's $43 billion foreign debt, officials said here today.

The prime rate move up to 13 percent continued to reverberate in financial circles here, as President Raul Alfonsin delayed until tomorrow a speech on this economic policy. He had planned to address the nation last night, but decided on a postponement so as to evaluate the effects of the interest rate increase.

The two percent rise in U.S. interest rates since March has added $700 million to Argentina's debt servicing charges -- 18 percent of this year's projected trade surplus.

Yesterday's news "confirms the correctness of the Argentine Government's position that debtor countries cannot go on supporting indefinitely the consequences of the United States' fiscal and monetary policy," said Aldo Ferrer, president of the Buenos Aires Provincial Bank.

Argentina, along with ten other Latin American debtor nations meeting last week in Cartagena, Colombia, urged industrial nations to take steps to bring down interest rates, arguing that giant budget deficits keep the rates unduly high.

Miguel Monserrat, member of parliament for the center-left Intransigent Party, described the prime rate rase as "a mocking response" to the Cartagena meeting.

Peronist Party legislator Rodolfo Ponce bitterly condemned the U.S. banks' move, saying "There are countries with their mouths full of words about democracy, but that does not stop them putting pressure on democratic governments."

Several Latin American leaders, including Alfonsin, warned last month in a public declaration that democracy and social peace on the continent are threatened by their debt burdens.

Ruben Rabanal, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Budget and Finance Committee, also saw a direct link between the U.S. banks' announcement of an increase in interest rates and last week's meeting in Cartagena. "Some sectors of the international banking community are responding with attitudes which endanger the survival of the world financial system," he said.

CHILEAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS PRAISE ALFONSIN

PY221524 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0616 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (EFE) -- After a meeting with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, Chilean Christian Democratic leader Adolfo Zaldivar today said that "the Chilean people see in Raul Alfonsin a leader of continental stature since he is undertaking the difficult task of reconstructing democracy." As the spokesman of a delegation made up of Ramon Briones and Sergio Arellano [Chilean Christian Democrats], Zaldivar said that in the opinion of the Chilean people, Alfonsin is the best example of how to confront a dictatorship on one hand, and how to dismantle the power structures that threaten democracy on the other.

Zaldivar said he had told President Alfonsin that he was pleased by the way "he is thwarting the monopolistic trust of international finance." He said the delegation agreed with Alfonsin's conclusion that "it is necessary for Latin American countries to face this problem jointly."

VOLUNTEERS ORGANIZATION CHIEF ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

PY230225 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1510 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun (DYN) -- Osvaldo Destefanis, head of the "Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland," today said that his organization will continue its task of harassing the British in the Malvinas "so that the government in London will decide to conduct serious negotiations concerning sovereignty, because we cannot wage another war."

Destefanis also stated that the relief of the British military commander in that archipelago by a man who participated in the war against Argentina and who is also an expert in intelligence was no news to him. "Through a British MP (who Destefanis failed to identify) whom I keep in touch with by telephone, I knew almost a month ago that Major General Peter de la Villier was to be appointed commander of the Malvinas fortress," Destefanis told DYN today. Destefanis added that De la Villier was the commander in chief of the special parachute troop task force which participated in the Malvinas war against Argentina in 1982 and that De la Villier will replace Major General Keith Spice because the latter is being charged with not having exerted a strict surveillance to prevent the violation of the exclusion zone around this archipelago.

RAILWAY WHEELS, ASSEMBLIES SHIPPED TO CUBA

PY271726 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1012 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Cordoba, 27 Jun (TELAM) -- The local company Forja Argentina has shipped 103 assemblies and 200 railway wheels to Cuba. This first shipment is part of a $745,000 order.

Forja Argentina, the only local manufacturer of locomotive and railway wheels, and a Brazilian company are the only manufactures of this type of material in Latin America.

The assemblies and wheels were shipped in the presents of Cordoba Deputy Governor Edgardo Grosso, high-ranking provincial officials, officials of the state-run company Forja Argentina, and special guests.

CONSTRUCTION DELAY TO INCREASE ATUCHA II COST

PY271330 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Munich (NA) -- Officials from the Kraftwerk Union (KWU) firm, which is building the nuclear reactor for the Atucha II power plant, yesterday expressed concern over the Argentine government's decision to slash its nuclear development budget and warned that this will bring about greater costs.

Speaking to Argentine reporters at the Siemens-affiliated KWU factory in Erlagen, the officials said budget restrictions would curtail Argentina's use of credit lines granted by West German and other European bankers for the construction of Atucha II, adding that by around August KWU will be ready to deliver between 80 and 100 million dollars worth of components for the power plant at Hamburg port, and Argentina will have to pay storage and other costs if it is unable to pay for the material.

Atucha II, a 700-megawatt heavy water nuclear power plant, was originally scheduled to begin operating in June 1987, but former National Atomic Nuclear Commission (CNEA) president Carlos Castro Madero said shortly before leaving office last year the plant would not be ready until the first quarter of 1981. [as published] Alberto Constantini, the CNEA head appointed by the Radical administration, said the delay would be longer, and the KWU officials confirmed the plant would not be ready before 1990.

Civil works on the plant, they said, are being carried out at one-quarter of the potential pace, and KWU is devoting fewer man-hours to the project owing to diminishing Argentine payments.

The original planned cost of Atucha II was 1.5 billion (thousand million) dollars, but the KWU officials declined yesterday to venture a new estimate. But they said the completion of the contract is in no danger, and confirmed that continuation of work is not contingent on Argentina's acceptance of the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

The KWU officials insisted that Argentina should not slow down its nuclear programme, which includes four power plants until the year 2000 and another two shortly afterward. They explained that if the country does not make a decision on the fourth plant in 1985, as expected, this could endanger the transfer of German technology. Under the programme, the sixth nuclear power plant would be built entirely with Argentine technology.

BOMB THREAT ABOARD PLANE CARRYING SOLARI

PY272000 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2322 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 Jun (DYN) -- Reliable sources at Ezeiza International Airport today reported that an airliner heading for Europe with Argentine roving Ambassador Hipolito Solari Irigoyen and the daughter of Uruguayan opposition leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate aboard underwent an exhaustive check and was finally authorized to take off after an anonymous phone caller made a bomb threat.

The flight concerned was Argentine Airlines Flight 122 flying the Buenos Aires-Rio de Janeiro-Madrid-Paris route. The airliner was exhaustively checked for 2 hours, but no explosives were found.

IGLESIAS OPPONENTS VIEW PARALLEL PJ MOVEMENT

PY270050 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Jun 84 p 9

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Opponents of Buenos Aires Province Justicialist leader Herminio Iglesias yesterday announced they would set up a separate Peronist movement in the province after two dissident delegates were forcibly expelled from a Party Congress which strengthened Iglesia's hold on the movement.

Lomas de Zamora delegate Manuel Torres, one of the two literally shoved out of the door of a social club belonging to the meat packers' union in Lanus where the Congress was held on Saturday, said the aim of the new movement was to end the "arrogance and bullying" of the Iglesias sector.

The announcement of the split came after the Congress rejected a proposal to hold internal elections this year and extended Iglesias' mandate as party leader to three years. The Congress also threatened to break off a dialogue with Radical governor Alejandro Armendariz unless he changed his current policies.

Torres said besides setting up a new movement he would go to court today to challenge the Congress decision to expel him and Bahia Blanca delegate Enrique Cano from the party. "We have no other recourse but to set up a new Justicialism, because Iglesias' people seized the party apparatus through arrogance and bullying with the help during the dictatorship of Verplaetsen, Trimarco, and Cerda." (General Fernando Verplaetsen was Buenos Aires police chief during the last stages of the military regime, General Juan Carlos Trimarco was First Army Corps commander at the time, and General Carlos Cerda was secretary for domestic affairs at the Interior Ministry.)

Torres said the Iglesias sector "went hand-in-hand with the military process to gain the necessary strength to win internal elections." He described Iglesias as the "marshal of defeat" in last October's elections in which the Peronists were soundly defeated in the province. "No congress under the leadership of Iglesias can expel anybody, and much less people like myself because in Lomas de Zamora we won with 76 percent of the vote," he said.

He also deplored the absence of any member of the party national leadership at the Congress and said they were "washing their hands of what is going on in the country's most important province. With these methods I don't see any future for Peronism."

Peronist economist Eduardo Setti, an opponent of Iglesias, said he would meet with the provincial leader within the next few days in an attempt to heal the rift between the Iglesias sector and the opposition led by former Peronist Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero.

Cafiero, who followed developments at the Congress from a restaurant three blocks away, yesterday refused to comment on the outcome of the Congress but promised a statement today.

Plan for Parallel Group Denied

PY272150 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Jun 84 p 9

[Text] (DA-DYN) Enrique Cano, of the two delegates expelled last Saturday from the Buenos Aires Province Justicialist Party congress dominated by Herminio Iglesias, denied statements by Manuel Torres, the other punished dissident, to the effect that they would create a new Peronist group within the province. "We must keep on fighting from inside," he said, adding that both he and Torres will object their expulsion in court today.

Chamber of Deputies Justicialist caucus leader Diego Ibanez and ten other Peronist congressmen presented to Congress a proposal to request the executive branch to hold an official "solemn funeral" ceremony on July 1 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the death of late President Juan Domingo Peron. The proposal calls for similar ceremonies at all schools and military units.

Speaking at a press conference, Ibanez expressed the caucus' full support for the Buenos Aires party congress' decision to expel Cano and Torres, pointing out that "the congress is the highest body in the province."

Carlos Spadone, political secretary of the Justicialist National Council, said at the same conference the council would meet Tuesday to discuss, among other things, "some of the events in Buenos Aires," but denied having received reports of irregularities at Saturday's congress. He lashed out against Torres' threat to form a new Peronist party in Buenos Aires, quoting Peron's words: "Anybody who speaks of forming another group within Peronism must be crossing over to the other side."

BRIEFS

ILO POSTS -- Geneva, 13 Jun (TELAM) -- After an absence of 9 years, the Argentine Government has once again been elected a member of the ILO's Administrative Council. The Argentine labor and business sectors were elected alternate members of the same council. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2348 GMT 13 Jun 84 PY]

DEFENSE SCHOOL DIRECTOR -- Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (NA) -- Defense Under Secretary Horacio Jaunarena today installed Hector Ramiro Mendez as director of the National Defense School. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 11 Jun 84 PY]

ANTIHAIL EQUIPMENT FROM USSR -- (NA) -- Mendoza, Argentina, purchased 1,500 rockets, 14 launching pads, and highly sophisticated radar for use against hail storms from the Soviet Union, according to official reports. The cost of the equipment is estimated at 1,760,000 dollars and the Mendoza government is paying for it by means of wine and olive oil exports to Russia. Mendoza Government Minister Leon Victor Chade, who headed the local delegation which went to Russia to sign the contract, told reporters that the first 600 rockets and 14 launching pads are to be shipped in October and the remainder will arrive in Argentina during November and December this year. The antihail campaign has been in progress here for the last six years and a Russian method which is being used has proved to be very successful. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jun 84 p 3 PY]

VICE PRESIDENT ON U.S. ROLE IN ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

PY271550 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora yesterday made the following remarkable statements in Madrid, Spain. The United States has merely a policeman's view about coca leaf cultivation in Boliva. Democracy has not been effective in counteracting drug trafficking, but this is part of the economic crisis existing in a democratic state that has no powers of coercion. The big organizations linked to drug trafficking during the dictatorship have disappeared, but now there are an endless number of small drug traffickers. The United States should help to industrialize coca production in a positive way. Regarding this matter our international news agency gave the following report. Madrid -- The Bolivian vice president said that the United States must change its exclusively repressive attitude in fighting drug trafficking; it should create a fund to investigate the medicinal properties of coca. Jaime Paz Zamora today said that the United States has merely a policemen's view of coca leaf cultivation, which is the main source of income and part of the diet of thousands of Bolivaian and Peruvian peasants. The United States forget about market laws, and it is very difficult to persuade the peasants to plant other products, such as coffee, which are three, four, or five times less profitable than coca. Approximately 75,000 tons of coca leaves are harvested every year in Bolivia, and only one-third of it is consumed by peasants and mineworkers.

Paz Zamora told EFE that the peasants are the first ones to oppose the reduction of coca cultivation. The vice president visited EFE's main office yesterday, and admitted that coca cultivation has increased during democracy, because of the economic crisis in the country, which prevents allocating funds to be used in a very expensive war [against drug trafficking] Paz Zamorz said that the solution in fighting drug trafficking should be in combining repression with measures of industrializing coca cultivation -- from which cocaine is extracted -- for noncriminal uses. He told EFE that the United States should help to industrialize coca cultivation in a positive way; by creating a fund for the investigation of the mededicinal properties of coca, and opening markets for its use. The United States is considered to be the main consumer of cocaine in the world.

PAZ ZAMORA SAID TO FAVOR ARMY COMMANDER'S REMOVAL

PY271830 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 84

[TEXT] The EFE news agency reports from Madrid that Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora favors the replacement of Army Commander General Simon Sejas Tordoya in order to prevent military unrest from spreading. In comments published today in the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS, Paz Zamora said that he believes keeping Sejas Tordoya in his post would be a mistake because the current situation in Bolivia is very deteriorated. The vice president said that if we continue to keep Sejas in his post, what happened on Monday could happen at any time in any part of the country. Paz Zamora, who is continuing his official visit to Spain, stated that he did not want to make too many comments on the military rebellion, although he is aware that the situation is gradually returning to normal.

Last Monday the officers of the Army Command and General Staff School, headquartered in Cochabamba, rebelled against Army Commander Simon Sejas' decision to replace to school's commander, General Guillermo Velez.

Pez Zamora defended General Sejas by stating that he is the head of a group of officers who support the democratic process and that his replacement would mean a great loss because he is one of the generals who has the best understanding of the situation. However, Paz stated that he should be replaced in order to prevent the departure of a group of 10 or 15 colonels in whose hands President Hernan Siles' constitutional power lies. The country, for its part, learned through sources who did not want to be identified that President Hernan Siles Zuazo promised the military officers who have rebelled to replace General Sejas in August, on the occasion of Bolivian independence day. Further on in the interview, Paz Zamora stated that General Seja's prestige has deteriorated because of the mistakes the government itself has made, indirectly involving him in obscure operations such as the training of armed civilian groups linked to the executive branch. The Bolivian vice president has repeatedly criticized the maneuvers carried out by some member of the political parties that support President Siles aimed at an armed civilian operation to counteract possible attempts to stage a military coup, and he restated these criticism to EL PAIS.

MIR: Paz Remarks Distorted

PY271931 La Pez Cadena Panamericans in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Radio Panamericana has received a copy of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] statement to the press on reports datelined Madrid, Spain, regarding statements by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora on the Armed Forces situation. The MIR executive board is convinced that those statements have been distorted by the media. The document points out that the MIR stance regarding the conflict in a military institution headquartered in Cochabamba fully supports the decisions taken by the president of the Republic on the issue. The MIR document concludes that this stance has not changed and will remain unchanged. It is signed by Antonio Aranibar and Oscar Eid Franco.

COB DECIDES TO CUT SERVICES TO GOVERNMENT OFFICES

PY272335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2149 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpts] La Paz, 27 Jun (TELAM-EFE) -- Tension has increased in labor and military sectors in the wake of drastic measures the Bolivian Workers Federation [COB] has adopted to force the government to fulfill its agreement with it, and in the wake of Vice President Paz Zamora's statement in Madrid favoring the replacement of Army Commander in Chief General Simon Sejas Tordoya. The COB decision to cut water, telephone and electric services to state agencies beginning tomorrow, and to totally suspend dialogue with the Siles Zuazo government was confirmed today by COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines, who added that this is the only language the government understands. The powerful COB demands the fulfillment of promises made last May by the government regarding aspects of its economic policy which affects needy social classes the most. According to labor leaders, services will be cut to the Government Palace first, then to the Legislative Palace, and to the ministries last. No comments have been made in government or military circles in the present circumstances. However, increasing tensions are noticeable in these important circles and, therefore, their reactions are expected with some apprehension.

Sets 1 July Deadline

PY272039 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Report from Bolivian Labor Federation headquarters by Panamericana correspondent Omar Velasquez]

[Text] Good afternoon listeners of Radio Panamericana throughout the country: The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has granted the government a deadline until 1 July 1984 to fulfill the commitments it made recently and if it fails to do so will decree an indefinite general strike as of 0000 on Monday 2 July. Here are Armando Morales Gomez' statements at the end of the COB meeting:

[Begin Morales recording] 1. To suspend all current mobilizations and marches, to immediately lift the state of emergency, and to prepare for the start of a general strike as of Monday 2 July;

2. Grant the government a deadline until Sunday 1 July to sign the basic agreements reached earlier by the government and the COB;

A document will also be released on what is happening in Cochabamba with the military [end recording]

The marches scheduled for tomorrow, 28 June, at 1600 have thus been suspended since the COB has decided to await the government's decision until Sunday. If the COB's requests are not met by then it will decree an indefinite general strike as of Monday.

COB URGES OPPOSITION TO MILITARY SCHOOL DEMANDS

PY280300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0223 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jun (AFP) -- Bolivian workers have called on all the patriotic officers of the Armed Forces to smash the rebellion at the Command and Staff School, it was reported here today. The students of this school have demanded the replacement of Army Commander in Chief General Simon Sejas Tordoya. The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], at the end of a meeting of national leaders, has stated that the demand that has been made by this military training school is linked to the attitude of conspiracy of the rightist sectors. Finally, the COB states that the fatherland comes before the institutions and that this is the reason why it has announced that the workers will mobilize in order to defend the democratic process against any coup attempts. It must be recalled that General Sejas Tordoya has received the full support of President Hernan Siles Zuazo and of Juan Lechin Oquendo, the COB's leader.

LECHIN HOSPITALIZED FOR BRONCHIAL PNEUMONIA

PY271927 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Juan Lechin Oquendo was hospitalized a few hours ago due to a bad spell of bronchial pneumonia. This information was given to Panamericana by Jose Justiniano Ligeron, member of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] Executive Board. Ligeron stated that Lechin has been in bed during the past 7 days, but has now been taken to the hospital where he will be confined to strict bed rest.

GOVERNORS PLEDGE NOT TO VOTE FOR MALUF

PY271757 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Jun 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Five governors who met yesterday at the residence of Interior Minister Mario Andreazza to reaffirm their support for Andreazza's candidacy have expressly stated their decision not to vote for Deputy Paulo Maluf, not even if he were the Social Democratic Party [PDS] candidate at the Electoral College. They are: Jair Soarez, of Rio Grande do Sul; Luiz Rocha; of Maranhao; Divaldo Suruagy, of Alagoas; Jose Agripino, of Rio Grande do Norte; and Joao Durval, of Bahia. Ruy Teixeira, a son of Rondonia Governor Colonel Jorge Teixeira, represented his father at the meeting and ruled out any possibility that his father would vote for Maluf.

PRO-DIRECT ELECTION RALLY STAGED IN SAO PAULO

PY271540 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Dressed in yellow, the Sao Paulo people crowded the Praca da Se on Wednesday and once again demanded that the direct balloting system be immediately restored. The political ceremonies of the rally began at about 1700, after a superb performance by the Campinas symphonic orchestra directed by (Benito Juarez). Artists, politicians, party presidents, opposition governors, and many other people were represented at the rally, which was attended by a very large number of people. No reliable figures are yet available; some sources said there were 150,000 or 200,000 persons. Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro ventured a bolder figure: 400,000

The rally was marked by important speeches of three politicians. Ulisses Guimaraes spoke first because he had to go to Brasilia to attend the vote on the Figueiredo amendment. Ulisses' words were received with warm applause and with much more enthusiasm than in previous rallies, attesting to the fact that the Sao Paulo people see in Ulisses Guimaraes a man who is actually making an effort to immediately restore direct balloting.

Though at times tiring the people with his repetitive statements, Leonel Brizola also received applause. When he said the right thing without repeating himself, the people applauded.

Finally, Luiz Inacio Lula de Silva aroused everybody on and around the rostrum with incisive words that people, who have a keen interest in political affairs, like to hear. Luiz Inacio received the warmest applause at Praca da Se, where not a single incident was reported except for the usual confusion of people jockeying for the best places, because there were too many people for too small an area. The Sao Paulo people proved that their interest in political affairs goes deeper than many people would believe.

General Sebastiao Ramos de Castro, the 2d Army commander, [words indistinct] was returning to normal, he was going to his house. He said that the situation is calm but, since we are responsible for maintaining public order, we attended the Praca da Se rally to check any possible disturbance. After evaluating the results of the pro-direct elections rally held yesterday in Curitiba and assessing two reports on the Praca de Se rally, the 2d rmy commander decided early at night that it was no longer necessary to keep the troops on the alert, [words indistinct] two elite units.

ITC'S COPPER IMPORT RECOMMENDATION 'FAVORABLE'

PY272120 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The International Trade Commission [ITC] today submitted its recommendations for U.S. President's consideration concerning the establishment of quotas to reduce copper imports.

Enrique Valenzeula, chairman of the Chilean Commission for the Protection of the Copper Industry, termed the decision favorable. Manuela Robles will give us further details in this regard.

[Begin Robles recording] The chairman of the Chilean Commission for the Protection of the Copper Industry Enrique Valenzuela termed the decision favorable, indicating that of all proposals the (?worst) is the one establishing quotas. He added: We are satisfied with this second decision, and stated that the final political decision is now in the hands of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He said if the theory that customs duties must be paid by the importers is finally rejected, it will not be so bad because then any country will be able to import, without worrying about rules regarding from where it will import or how much it will purchase.

Valenzuela said the U.S. President has absolute freedom to either accept, change, or reject the proposal, and that his final decision will be known by 6 or 7 September. He said that a strictly political state is beginning now, and that the ITC does not take into consideration any aspect other than economic damage that copper imports can cause to the U.S. industry.

He also admitted that the United States and any other country is free to establish tariffs they feel most appropriate. [end recording]

CAUCE SAYS PINOCHET PARDONED COMMANDO GROUP

PY271958 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Santiago, 26 June (AFP) -- The magazine CAUCE today disclosed in Santiago that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet pardoned the members of an ultrarightist commando group that killed a high-ranking Navy chief. Captain Arturo Araya, a Navy attache of the late socialist President Salvador Allende, was shot on 27 July 1973, 6 weeks before the coup d'etat that brought General Pinochet to power.

The crime was one of the determining factors in the atmosphere of social unrest and clashes that preceded the military uprising against the leftist government of the Popular Unity [UP] government. Initial reports attributed the attack to extreme leftist sectors, but CAUCE magazine, social democratic in leaning, published background on yet undisclosed investigations that names members of the commando group.

According the last issue of CAUCE all of them belonged to the nationalist organization Fatherland and Freedom Movement, and they surrendered to the authorities on 12 September 1973, 1 day after the coup against Allende.

The magazine says one of the chiefs of the commando group, Guillermo Claverie, wrote to General Pinochet in December and Pinochet immediately (?pardoned) them.

CNT GROUP TO COORDINATE LEADERSHIP-MEMBERSHIP TIES

PY281215 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The National Workers Command [CNT] has approved setting up an organization to liase between the ordinary members and the CNT leadership. CNT President Rodolfo Seguel disclosed this information at noon today after meeting with the CNT Executive Board, which this morning approved establishing the Council of National Confederations, Federations, and Unions (COFASIN) [Consejo de Confederaciones, Federaciones y Sindicatos Nacionales].

[Begin Seguel recording] The truth is that today's meeting was very important for the CNT because we approved setting up the Council of National Confederations, Federations, and Unions. This was one of the objectives agreed upon at the (Carlos Cariola) theater on 28 April. I would like to say that happily, after considerable debate, COFASIN's structure has been agreed upon as well. It will be a liaison organization between the CNT and labor rank and file. [end recording]

The CNT president also explained that there has been a slackening of social mobilization, that he said would be corrected through the COFASIN acting as liaison between labor rank and file and leadership.

Seguel added that the workers are currently debating a list of petitions for submission to the government after due consultation with the members. He concluded by stating that the COFASIN will be entrusted with collecting the proposals of the rank and file on future actions, including a national strike.

GROUP OF EIGHT CHANGES NAME, OBJECTIVES

PY262230 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The Group of Eight is going to change its objectives, principles, structure, and name. From now on it will be called the National Democratic Accord [Acuerdo Democratico Nacional], ADENA. This decision was reached at the meeting that the coalition political groups held last night. The full details of this understanding will be released shortly, according to Luis Angel Santibanez, leader of the Democratic Socialist Workshop.

[Begin Santibanez recording] Well, the objective we decided upon last night, in a nutshell, is to turn our group into the National Democratic Accord, that would take into account the differences between each of the member parties. Thus, the final declaration states that we have agreed on establishing a body capable of fully representing each of the member parties through a great national democratic accord. The principles, objectives and structure of this organization will be released soon. [end recording]

RADICAL PARTY TO ASSUME AD LEADERSHIP 1 JULY

PY271900 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] According to Radical Party President Enrique Silva Cimma, the Radical Party will assume the presidency of the Democratic Alliance [AD] on 1 July. He said that one of his party's main objectives will be to achieve a reactivation of the opposition group.

Silva Cimma also noted that the national board of the Radical Party will meet this weekend. The meeting, to be held in Santiago, will be attended by delegates from cities and regions throughout the country.

RELIGIOUS GROUP STARTS 'INSURGENCY' MOVEMENT

PY272008 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] A religious group called Social Analysis has announced the beginning of a movement called "Insurgency." The report has been given by those in charge of the group which, together with another group called "Monsignor Oscar Romero Reflection Workshop," organized a highly controversial meeting. This meeting is the one that took place at the North Vicary Auditorium, where the currently banished priest Rafael Maroto had a numerous following. This group, that affirms having no relations with Marxist groups, has announced a caravan up to Togoy in support of Maroto.

Regarding the "Insurgency" movement, the Social Analysis group, sponsored by certain church organisms, said that it is already functioning. They have also said that Monsignor Juan Fransisco Fresno had nothing on which to base his opinions about the controversial meeting where the Priest Maroto had urged Christians and nonbelievers to unite. Among the nonbelievers Marxists and MIR members are included.

STUDENTS OCCUPY TEMUCO CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

PY262359 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Students of the Temuco branch of the Catholic University went on strike on 26 June and occupied the entire campus of this university while the administration met with leaders in order to find a solution to the problem.

Shortly after midday the students submitted a list of requests to the university authorities who are still meeting at this time. (Jose Sanchez), director of the local branch of the Cotholic University is currently in Santiago holding talks with the top authorities of this university.

SANTIAGO BOMB ATTACKS CAUSE BLACKOUTS, DAMAGE

PY271339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Santiago, 26 Jun (AFP) -- Three bombs that were placed by unidentified persons exploded tonight in different parts of the capital causing partial blackouts and damaging lamp posts.

The Chilean militarized Carabineros have reported that the first explosion destroyed a transformer located in the heavily populated San Miguel community. Half an hour later, there was another explosion that destroyed a lamp post and caused a blackout in the Vicuna Mackenna neighborhood, located 10 km from downtown Santiago.

A third explosion shattered a transformer in Nunoa, a suburb located east of Santiago, and it caused a blackout that lasted several minutes in some sectors.

The police immediately started a search operation to find those responsible for these attacks, which are part of a series of attacks that have been carried out in Santiago, Valparaiso, and Concepcion.

BETANCUR, CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDE TALKS

PA271647 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] President Betancur has just concluded a meeting with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official visit to Colombia to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation between the two nations. The meeting at the presidential palace was attended by Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo and Czechoslovak Ambassador Marian Masarik.

The visiting foreign minister will meet with various officials of the Colombian Government and with legislative authorities. Before leaving Colombia on Thursday to visit other Latin American countries, the high ranking official will sign bilateral cooperation agreements.

As he left the presidential palace, Foreign Minister Chnoupek talked to the press. Here is his statement:

[Begin Chnoupek recording in Czech followed by translation] My first meeting to Colombia [words indistinct] foreign minister, has begun on a very positive note. I have had a long and cordial meeting with President Betancur. [Words indistinct] important, is well known far from Colombia. We have come to know the president well through his diplomacy and his great efforts for peace and cooperation between the peoples.

I have [word indistinct] many activities that benefit the Colombian people's well being. I spoke with the president on the development of our bilateral relations, and I am pleased because our proposals and projects have been well received. We face new steps of political cooperation, expanding and strengthening political dialogue, and there are new economic cooperation programs.

Above all, I am pleased about the efforts to strenghten our cultural cooperation. This includes the mass communication field. We have signed an agreement on this. We talked about increased cooperation in other spheres.

We gave special attention to international political problems. I told the president the socialist countries' views and our efforts to help solve the complex international situation. We expressed the need to end the arms race. We favor beginning talks on the need not to use force in international relations. We spoke about withdrawing U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. We said we would respond with our own steps. We spoke about the peaceful solution of the world's troublespots -- the Middle East, South Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean. [end recording]

BETANCUR RECEIVES LETTER FROM NAKASONE ON DEBT

PA271607 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Bogota -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has assured Colombian President Belisario Betancur that the seven industrial powers have recommended that the developing countries' public and private debt be restructured to include longer terms of payment. They also agreed that the high international interest rates are a great burden on developing nations.

The Japanese prime minister sent Betancur a letter summarizing the London summit meeting, with particular attention to the relations with developing nations and to the new round of multilateral trade negotiations that will take place soon.

Nakasone began by stating: Concerning relations with developing countries, I insisted that the industrialized nations make greater efforts to resolve the peoples' problems. I base this on the premise that the North cannot prosper without the South and in full awareness of the concerns expressed in the Quito Declaration, the message of the seven Latin American heads of state, and of the experience gained by Japan, which was once a developing country.

On the foreign debt problem, the Japanese prime minister wrote: In regard to the foreign debt accumulation, I believe that the position taken by the seven powers and the EEC at the summit is a positive step because, although we have not strayed from the Williamsburg accords determining that the foreign debt problem be addressed in accordance with each country's particular case, the summit recommended that the public and private debt refinancing include longer terms of payment in the case of debtor countries that are making successful attempts to improve their financial situations.

Nakasone added: I also stressed that high international interest rates are a great burden on the developing nations, a concept that was approved by a majority and that was included in the Economic Declaration.

Prime Minister Nakasone asked President Betancur to help establish policies and to submit his decision on these at the upcoming round of GATT trade negotiations.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY EQUIPMENT -- The Colombian Government has acquired new and sophisticated military equipment with which to modernize the Armed Forces' logistics systems. It has been reported officially that within the next 2 weeks, two U.S.-made C-130 Hercules troop transport aircraft will arrive in the country, along with eight Hughes helicopters, to complement the Corvette missile launcher systems recently acquired from Germany [not further identified] and a fourth Corvette that is to arrive in Colombian waters in September. Colombia will also add eight A-37 Israeli-made fighter planes to its military equipment. [Text] [Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Jun 84 PA]

MILITARY PROMOTIONS -- Armed Forces Commander Major General Miguel Vega Uribe will be promoted to three-star general in a ceremony to be held today at the Military School of Cadets, in northern Bogota, in the presence of President Belisario Betancur. At the same ceremony, Lieutenant Colonel Jaime Mejia Vanegas, Hernan Torres Berrera, and Carlos Castro Suarez will be promoted to full colonels, while Frigate Commander Jaime Antonio Rangel Santos will be promoted to Navy captain. Meanwhile, during a military ceremony held yesterday, Navy Lieutenants Eduardo Duran Pinilla and Roberto Mendez Garcia were promoted to frigate commanders, Frigate Lieutenant Luis Enrique Garcia Cantor to Navy Lieutenant, and Second Infantry Marine Lieutenants James Alan Sanchez Saenz, Fernando Vicente Villamizar Diaz, Hernando Torres Fetiva, and Walter Adolfo Pimiento Alzate to frigate lieutenants. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Jun 84 p 7A PA]

STATE COUNCIL CONDEMNS FOREIGN 'MEDDLING'

PY272133 Paris AFP in Spanish 1439 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 27 Jun (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Council of State, the organization which in 1973 replaced the congress, condemned unanimously and with a standing ovation the meddling of several nations, especially Argentina, in the country's domestic affairs, due to the detention and trial of National, or Blanco, Party leader Wilson Ferreria Aldunate.

Several members of the council repeatedly referred to the position of the Buenos Aires government, whose attitudes show that there exists increasing points of contacts between General Galtieri (deposed chief of state of the military regime) and President Raul Alfonsin.

A member of the Council condemned the Argentine refusal to purchase 10,000 tons of meat from Uruguay, a situation which he termed an economic pressure. Uruguay, he stated, does not and will never depend on a meat sale or on any type of trade to defend its sovereignty.

CIVIL STRIKE UNDER WAY THROUGHOUT NATION

PY271327 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The civil strike called by political parties and social and union organizations is under way throughout the country.

The call for the strike was based on an eight-point document that contains the substantial demands made by various sectors, including the total enforcement of political and union liberties; the holding of free and unrestricted elections; the enactment of an amnesty; the creation of jobs; the payment of decent wages and pensions; the annulment of regressive antipopular acts, decrees, and laws; the immediate cessation of intervention in the education field; the annulment of the anticooperatives law; and the implementation of an economic policy that will serve the country.

The strike will be peaceful and the people have been asked to stay in their homes, consider the demands made, and refrain from going into the streets except for emergency reasons.

According to the National Council for Education [CONAE], schools will remain open. Authorities of the CONAE and of the University of the Republic have stated that employees must report to work. They added that those who fail to do so will be punished under the executive branch decree which declared the coercive stoppage illegal. CONAE sources have reported that only 1 day of pay will be withheld from employees who do not report to work to prevent an injustice against those who are unable to do so because of lack of transportation.

Uruguayan National Airlines [PLUNA] will operate its flights normally. The state company will observe its regular flight schedule, according to members of its board of directors.

(Milton Lofredo), president of the drugstores association, has indicated that 24-hour drugstores must open today and that all others can do so on their own volition. He said that the association has not adopted any measures because the strike is of a political nature. (Lofredo) added that 24-hour drugstores have the obligation to open and that all other drugstores could be compelled to open by the Health Ministry because the strike has been declared illegal. Flower shops and other stores will abide by the decisions of their owners.

In general, the unions have not adopted any specific position, except for the bakers union, because of the political nature of the strike. However, they have allowed their members to adopt the measures they deem convenient.

Montevideo movie theaters will not open today. During a meeting held in the afternoon of 26 June, the movie theater workers association decided to observe the civic strike.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1206 GMT on 27 June reported that "the stoppage has been practically total throughout the country since midnight and the only thing that can be seen in the streets, particularly in Montevideo where half of Uruguay's 2.5 million inhabitants live, are intensive military and police patrol operations." It adds that "urban and long distance bus services have been suspended, no newspapers have appeared, hospitals and clinics have only attended to emergency cases, and a long row of ships are waiting outside the port of Montevideo on the River Plate for the strike to end in order to dock." Further on the report said "shortly before the beginning of the strike, heavily armed military personnel were posted in strategic points of Montevideo."]

Sectors Paralyzed

PY271835 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpts] There are practically no activities in the commercial, industrial, and educational sectors, which have been paralyzed by the civic striked. Meanwhile, it has been reported that 80 percent of activities have been suspended in rural areas. No disturbances have been reported, but a bus was stoned in the Cerro area.

Practically no students went to school this morning. It was officially reported that absenteeism among elementary school teachers reached 50 percent but maintenance personnel reported to work. Although no official report has been released on the situation in secondary schools, it has been learned that there were no students in either public or private schools. Despite the fact that universities have remained open, no students attended and classes were canceled.

Security forces have discreetly appeared in Montevideo. Each block of 18 de Julio Avenue is guarded by a couple of policemen. Army patrols and special equipment have been deployed mainly at bus terminals.

Private banks have thus far remained closed, but activities at the Central Bank, the Bank of the Republic, and the Mortgage Bank are normal.

Most radio stations have featured only music programs.

It has been learned that the civic strike is being observed normally throughout the country. The sponsors of the strike stated at noon today that the stoppage has been completely successful.

Absolute Calm Reported

PY280215 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Today's civic strike was held with absolute calm throughout the country. In compliance with the call made by political parties, unions, and other social organizations most workers from the different sectors of national activity joined the striked.

There were absolutely no activities in the private banks, while government banks operated only partially. Only limited activities were noted in public offices, and the authorities had to allow their employees to leave early due to the lack of clients and to facilitate the return of the employees to their homes.

The transport sector maintained only an emergency service with some 40 percent of the usual units operating. The stoppage was almost total in the education sector, because almost 100 percent of all students from elementary to university levels were absent from schools, which had to be kept open.

The same situation was recorded in the industrial and commercial sectors, which were almost totally paralyzed, except for some drugstores, supermarkets, and gas stations. All movie houses and theaters were also closed.

In the official sector, however, activity was normal. In this framework, the president of the Republic granted different meetings and held the regular weekly meeting with members of the ministerial cabinet. Activities were also normal at the State Council, where the discussions on the order of the day continued after the adjournment agreed upon on Tuesday.

According to reports gathered by Radio Carve, there were no incidents except for a bus that was stoned in the zone of El Cerro early this morning.

The suspension of activities was also total in the interior, including Salto, Canelones, Paysandu, and Soriano. Partial activities were held in Cerro Largo, Colonia, and Flores, while activities were normal in the Department of Artigas.

POLITICAL PARTIES TO NEGOTIATE EXCEPT BLANCO

PY271621 Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Multiparty Group yesterday met for more than 3 hours. Leaders of the Colorado and Civic Union Parties and of the Broad Front announced that they are willing to hold negotiations with the Armed Forces while the Blanco Party leaders reiterated that they will not do so, as long as Ferreira Aldunate remains under arrest.

Blanco Leader Comments

PY272137 Montevideo Radio El Espectator Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Multiparty Group has decided to resume the dialogue with the Armed Forces. Therefore the Colorado Party, the Civic Union, and the Broad Front will ask the Armed Forces commanders for an audience tomorrow in order to begin the talks. Although the Blanco Party will not participate in the dialogue, it is hoped that an agreement might be reached soon.

Military sources consulted by El Espectator at noon today voiced optimism over the possibility of immediately resuming the dialogue with politicians.

Our reporters have learned that a letter addressed to the president of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission will be delivered to the Joint Staff headquarters early tomorrow.

The commanders are expected to summon the politicians for Friday, although there are still doubts in connection with the Broad Front. Efforts will be made to let the representatives of this unrecognized leftist coalition participate in the dialogue. El Espectador and Radio Sport have learned that General Liber Seregni may not be allowed to attend the dialogue. The following names have been mentioned as possible members of the Broad Front delegation: Doctor Jose Pedro Cardozo, architect Juan Pablo Terra, Doctor Hugo Batalla, and former Senator Francisco Rodriguez Camusso.

In the first meeting with the Armed Forces, politicians will explain that they agree to resume the talks, but that they reiterate the request submitted on 22 May for the lifting of several measures, such as the one issued on 22 August 1983 restricting press freedom.

Professor Carlos Julio Pereyra, a member of the Blanco Party presidential ticket, told Espectador, Radio Sport, and the Cadena de Oro at noon today that his party will not change its position despite the decision by the Multiparty Group, Pereyra pointed out that it is the Armed Forces who do not want the Blanco Party to participate in the dialogue.

[Begin recording] [Pereyra] The truth is that despite the fact that the media have reported that three of the parties were willing to resume the talks with the Armed Forces, I did not believe such a decision would be made, and certainly not just yesterday. I say this because I recall that a very few days ago all political parties signed a document in which they state that they would negotiate and engage in a dialogue with the Armed Forces only if the atmosphere were suitable for the talks, that is, if tensions were eased, if social peace prevailed, and if both sides gave up aggressive methods. During the last few days, though, in addition to measures against some media such as LA DEMOCRACIA, whose directors were imprisoned and, mainly, the imprisonment of Blanco Party presidential candidate Wilson Ferreira Aldunate [changes thought]. I believe that nobody can think that tensions have been eased, that peace prevails, and that the atmosphere is appropriate for understanding if the government has arrested presidential candidates. I believe that nobody would agree to this, not only here but in any country in the world. There can be no democratic elections if presidential candidates are in jail. Therefore, I am quite surprised at the resulution approved by the Multiparty Group.

[Question] Professor, does that mean that the Blanco Party may not participate in the elections while the other parties may?

[Pereyra] The Blanco Party position is firm and clear. But we cannot put the blame on the attitude adopted by the Blanco Party. The Blanco Party cannot be blamed for the government's decision to arrest Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. therefore, if there is anybody who is placing obstacles to the dialogue, it is the government, because it does not adopt the measures that it should in order to favor the dialogue. On the contrary, it has adopted and aggressive attitude against the Blanco Party. Therefore, it is not the Blanco Party which is opposing the dialogue, but the government, which has placed obstacles which are very hard to overcome. Who can be convinced that there will be democratic elections if presidential candidates are in jail? Is there a party that will consider an election legal if its presidential candidate is in jail? Therefore, the matter is quite obvious and I don't think there's anything else to say about it.

[Question] Professor, do you consider that the other parties have adopted an incorrect position?

[Payeyra] Look, I don't want to pass judgment on them. I have just pointed out the facts. Listeners will pass judgment on them The parties signed a document a few days ago stating that the dialogue would be possible only in an atmospher of peace, mutual respect, and without tension. Even though the Blanco Party presidential candidate was jailed, the other parties decided to resume the dialogue. Well, each one should assume his own responsibilities at this historic moment.

PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID ACCEPTS INVITATION TO GDR

WA271900 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 1 Jun 84 p 5-A

[Excerpts] President Miguel de la Madrid yesterday accepted an invitation to visit the GDR at a date yet to be determined. "The visit will promote friendship between our countries," stated GDR Foreign Relations Minister Dr Oskar Fischer upon departing for Berlin. As regards President De la Madrid's visit to the GDR, Foreign Minister Fischer said that the visit "will be for strengthening relations and we expect him in Berlin whenever he chooses, as his schedule permits."

SIMPSON-MAZZOLI BILL SEEN AS REAGAN CAMPAIGN MEASURE

PA272318 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 25 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by Ricardo Pascoe Pierce]

[Excerpts] Imperialist pressure continues to be felt, a fact that renders recent remarks by the U.S. ambassador in our country particularly offensive. Seen within the context of that greater pressure, his denial of the intentions of the Simpson-Mazzoli bill is not a word game, but a matter of truth and falsehood.

President Reagan has various reasons for seeking the passage of this measure at the moment. However, the most important consideration, to him, is the domestic situation, with the Mexico-Central America problem ranking second. Domestically, President Reagan feels that everything must be focused on his efforts to be reelected President of the United States. In this context, he has tried in various ways to garner support from the labor unions, in hope of improving his political status among the U.S. working class. This measure seems to be a new effort in this direction, for the workers, as represented by their unions, have responded to the current unemployment by criticizing both the President and immigrant workers, exactly as is happening in Europe, where the unions are rejecting the arrival of millions of workers from the Arab world, the Mediterranean, and East Europe. In the United States, a country with an old tradition of racism deeply rooted in the working class, the arrival of millions of Latin Americans is viewed with distrust and suspicion, a new factor that must be added to the post-Vietnam debates over whether to accept millions of Asian refugees. The U.S. President is now trying to enflame these feelings against the immigrant workers (whether illegal or not doesn't matter), and thus to attract votes. Although the argument that the unemployment among U.S. workers is sufficient, studies have proven that this is not true.

However, the significant point is that Reagan is stirring up chauvinist and racist feelings against Mexicans, primarily, in order to win votes from a sector of the U.S. people.

The second objective of the Simpson-Mazzoli bill is to attack our country directly. International banks have made a large economic and political investment in Mexico; our country therefore has the obligation, they would say, to walk the straight and narrow path with policies promoting austerity, social costs, and the systematic and timely payment of our foreign debt. The military struggle in Central America is obviously connected with this, just as it is connected with the strategy pursued by the Bolivian Government.

These two aspects may change the correlation of forces in favor of a Latin American policy of confrontation with U.S. imperialism. For this reason, among other equally obvious reasons, the United States believes it necessary to completely defeat the left in Central America. This bill is intended to again stress Mexico's extraordinary weakness by saying: Listen, here are millions of your workers; if you don't help us, we won't help you.

The need for a vigorous and forceful response to this imperialist aggression is not in doubt. There is no time for timid and confusing actions. It is not possible to pacify the internal and external right wing, because the internal right wing is taking advantage of the confusion. There is no time to belabor the fact that the United States is paying no attention to dialogue. The people must act; the people must take action, for this is the only way to stop foreign aggression. All of the people will participate in these protests, because this is how our country defends itself -- and that is it.

USSR TRADE SHOWS MARKED DECLINE THIS YEAR

FL262259 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1910 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Chihuahua, Mexico, 26 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- So far this year, trade between Mexico and the USSR has declined markedly, and Mexico's exports to that country amounted to only $36 million. The announcement was made by Gennadiy D. Shurinov, chief of the Soviet trade mission in Mexico, who added that it was due to the low productivity of some enterprises of capital and textile goods and, by about 80 percent, in the case of Mexican manufactured products.

Shurinov, who is in this country to meet with Governor Oscar Ornelas and representatives of the private sector, said he would like to promote cultural exchanges between his country and Mexico, as well as establish commercial contacts in the State of Chihuahua, located in the north of the Mexican Republic. He noted that according to international statistics, this state's commercial infrastructure will turn around in a short period of time. In addition, he said, this is the first state, on a national level, in exports of denim to the Soviet Union.

The official explained that books by Soviet authors are being translated into Spanish in the USSR, mainly books dealing with science, technology, literature, and Marxism as well as textbooks, because the Mexican people like to read. He added that his country is organizing special tourist programs aimed at increasing the number of Soviet visitors to the State of Chihuahua, and commented that next November the first group of his compatriots will arrive in the state.

IMCE REPORTS ON BILATERAL TRADE WITH SPAIN

FL261448 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Foreign Trade Institute (IMCE) reported today that Spain will buy chemical and petrochemical products and derivatives, minerals, fish, shellfish, and books from Mexico. The institute reported trade between the two countries began to increase in 1977, when total bilateral trade was $62.6 million. Total trade between the two nations increased to $604 million in 1983.

IMCE stressed the fact that Mexico's most important exports to Spain are crude oil, chick peas, ammonia, and copper concentrate, and that exports have given Mexico a favorable balance of trade. IMCE added that Spain's most important exports to Mexico are ships, boilers, machinery, and books in general. IMCE stated that Spanish businessmen are in Mexico to arrange for purchases of Mexican products and have met with officials of IMCE and the National Bank of Mexico.

COSTA RICA

FAIT REPORTS PROGRESS IN TALKS WITH CREDITORS, IMF

PA272045 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Yesterday the government promised the nation "economic prosperity and a proper flow of currency" as acting President Alberto Fait summoned the press to announce to the entire world that "Costa Rica will receive cash resources in the next few months amounting to $275 million, under terms that favor the nation's highest interests."

Fait was surrounded by the entire government economic team: Federico Vargas, minister counselor on the foreign debt; Marco A. Lopez, executive president of the Central Bank; Porfirio Morera, minister of finance; Fernando Berrocal, minister of the presidency; Odalier Villalobos, minister of economy and commerce; Claudio Soto Badilla, deputy minister of planning; and Olivier Castro, manager of the Central Bank of Costa Rica.

"The government of the Republic believes that in September and October of this year, after the second agreement with the IMF is signed, Costa Rica will be prepared to negotiate the structural adjustment agreement with the World Bank, and we have officially reported the same," Fait said.

With great satisfaction, the acting president reported that "a satisfactory and convenient agreement with the coordinating committee of the creditor commercial banks has been reached that is in the interest of Costa Rica."

Fait indicated that "the agreement was negotiated in New York on Friday, 15 June, and the rest of the 220 banks to which Costa Rica is indebted have already been notified."

Fait explained that "by virtue of the agreement, the coordinating committee has accepted a sort of freeze of the situation for 60 days, which, in fact, will amount to 90 days. For 60 days the Central Bank of Costa Rica will only address specific priority commitments established in the agreement. Then in the following 30 days, new financial terms would be fixed."

He also pointed out that "as a result of meetings held last week in Washington, New York, and San Jose, the government negotiations with the IMF and other financing agencies (the World Bank and AID), have advanced favorably."

Fait declared that "three essential aspects are being resolved: The final approval of the currency law, the tax on gasoline, and the tax on assets (titulos valores)."

The government considers that "if this work program is carried out, the coordinating committee will recommend to the creditor banks an expansion of the line of credit for $75 million and a series of measures to make the terms and conditions of payments for Costa Rica more flexible."

Finally, "the government thinks that it is necessary to realistically say that the goodwill of all will be required, in the executive branch as well as the Central Bank and the Legislative Assembly to obtain a definitive solution to the problem of the flow of currency under conditions required for the full recovery of the Costa Rican economy."

MEXICAN ENVOY PRAISES EXPULSION OF FDN MEMBER

PA270456 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Government Council's decision to expel Oscar Leonardo Montalvan, spokesman for the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, FDN, from Costa Rica was interpreted by Luisa Maria Leal Duk, Mexican ambassador to Costa Rica, as an act of solidarity with her country. Ambassador Leal said that Montalvan published an item entitled "Requiem for Contadora" in a local newspaper a few days ago in which he leveled vile charges at Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda. Ambassador Leal said that Mexicans are not frightened by criticism, because Mexico's society practices criticism of its government. However, it will not tolerate slander or insult and it responds to such actions with the treatment they deserve.

EL SALVADOR

ANDA LEADER REJECTS DUARTE CHARGES, AUSTERITY

PA270430 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1600 26 Jun 84

["Unidentified leader" of striking Salvadoran National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers, ANDA, employees interviewed by Carlos Arbumedo; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Arbumedo] Can you explain ANDA's position?

[Answer] The ANDA Employees Union hereby replies to Jose Napoleon Duarte's televised message of 25 June urging ANDA workers to return to work, and urging the people to adopt personal austerity measures. In that message he publicly accused all the workers who have gone on strike of being involved in a subversive plot. We say to him, first, that ANDA workers cannot go back to work because our demands have not been met, though the ANDA management promised to do so on 9 March. Second, the demands presented are not new and are not being put forth for the first time in June, which means we are not involved in any political scheme to destabilize the country, as you stated in yesterday's televised message.

Third, ANDA workers have always openly declared themselves to be apolitical, defining their struggle within the framework of strictly unionist principles. Therefore, we reject the charges leveled against us. The same thing happened in February and March, when strikes were accused of being influenced by the left. Fourth, the striking employees represent practically 100 percent of the economically active labor force, and are not, as you said, influenced by the Salvadoran Workers National Union and [words indistinct], since even the Central Electoral Council Workers [Consejo Central de Elecciones] and many nonunionized workers from other institutions have gone on strike.

Fifth, your request for personal austerity from the people and from the workers particularly is unrealistic, since we workers can't even buy staples because the prices are too high.

The austerity policy can only be applied to corrupt officials, ministries, autonomous and semi-autonomous government institutions and the wealthy, because it is they who can afford to buy staples and luxury items.

To the Salvadoran people, we say that we are not subversives; rather, hunger and socioeconomic needs compel us to take these steps, in view of the indifference displayed by management and President Duarte's government.

TRAFFIC IN SAN MIGUEL SAID RETURNING TO NORMAL

PA270454 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Jun 84 p 2

[Excerpts] San Miguel -- Since yesterday, the movement of motor vehicles, especially buses, has begun to return to normal. Colonel Domingo Monterrosa [commander of the 3d Brigade in San Miguel] said that the guerrillas have been unable to stage intensive operations in the last few days and that they have "sustained heavy losses."

It was also learned that the Armed Forces attacked guerrilla positions with artillery and aircraft fire north of the Torola River at points on the Honduran Border. Colonel Herson Napoleon Calito, military chief of San Francisco Gotera, has confirmed that counterinsurgency operations in the Torola area have left at least 10 terrorists dead and that operations in that area are being carried out at night.

ARMY OPERATION EXPELS GUERRILLAS FROM EL PAISNAL

PA271625 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Jun 84 pp 2, 25

[Excerpts] Army units supported by national guardsmen and civil defense volunteers have driven out a large number of subversives from El Paisnal, San Salvador Department. Three subversives were killed attempting to escape. Several terrorists were wounded but managed to flee aided by the others, local authorities said. Military authorities report that the extremists had been arriving in El Paisnal at dusk and then spending the night there. On Sunday night, military units made a surprise attack on the town. The subversives fled without offering any resistance. In the next few days, the Army will carry out similar operations, not only in this community but also in those areas where there are no authorities and which are visited almost daily by the FMLN-FDR terrorist groups.

ARMY DENIES FMLN CLAIMS ON CLASHES, CASUALTIES

PA280101 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Jun 84 pp 2, 56

[Text] Yesterday, Army spokesmen denied reports from a clandestine radio station claiming that FMLN forces had killed 12 soldiers and wounded 48. The spokesmen said that "the reports of clashes are absolutely false, as are the claims of an attack on troops from the 6th Infantry Brigade in Usulutan, in the area of El Transito, San Miguel Department: The terrorists have inflicted no casualties on the Army."

The military spokesmen also denied a report that the rebels inflicted 112 casualties on the troops engaged in combing operations in various parts of the Morazan Department. According to the military, the terrorist groups were forced to flee from all the communities entered by the troops.

Another report claiming that Honduran troops entered Salvadoran territory to attack FMLN rebels was also denied by the Army spokesmen, who indicated that these claims are merely propaganda maneuvers by the terrorists, who invent nonexistent clashes, casualties, and other actions.

Yesterday morning, a helicopter made a reconnaissance flight over areas near the town of San Sebastian in San Vicente Department to confirm the presence of subversive groups from the San Pedro Hills, as reported by local residents. When the extremists realized that they had been discovered, they retreated immediately from positions they had held since early yesterday morning.

GUATEMALA

POLITICANS VIEW MEJIA STATEMENT ON ASSEMBLY

PA272142 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 26 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jun -- The warning that Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores issued to future members of the national constituent assembly when he said that "either they do what has been established for them or they will be brought into line" has promopted criticism from various political circles.

For example, Danilo Barillas, secretary general of the Democratic Civic Front, said that these remarks were "unfortunate," in that they show that the constituent assembly's autonomy will be subject to limitations imposed by the executive branch.

Mejia Victores reportedly said at a press conference that if the constituent assembly members do not stay within the limits of the duties the assembly will be elected for, "they will be brought into line." The head of state also explained that this will be done "in a way that will be determined at the proper time. There are many ways to make them stick to their duties, and the possible dissolution of the assembly might be one of them."

(Danilo Roca), the Anticommunist Unification Party's [Partido de Unificacion Anticommunista] director for the metropolitan area and candidate from the central district, said that he is completely upset by Mejia Victores' statement, which damages the autonomy of an organization elected by the people. He said: "A sovereign branch cannot be subject to limitations...this situation could be solved without resorting to confrontation."

Cesar Augusto Toledo Penate, of the United Revolutionary Front (FUR) said that he rejected the attitudes of people like Acisclo Valladares Medina of the Populist Party, whose response was that he "will not be brought into line."

Populist Party 'Not Intimidated'

PA272331 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Asisclo Valladares Molina has just visited us and told us that he will run for president as the Populist Party's candidates in the 1985 elections. He emphasized that the Populist Party is not intimidated by the warnings from the de facto head of state, and asked Mejia Victores to reconsider his statement, as he is not the state or the Army, and as his public remarks endanger the unquestionable legitimacy that the next constitutional system, derived from a freely and popularly elected assembly, should have.

This isn't the first time, Valladares Molina noted, that the country's leaders are trying to involve the military in discussions that have nothing to do with them. We once had a president of the Republic who said that the Army would guarantee an electoral process that wound up being fradulent.

The Populist Party described the most recent messages from the head of state as very unfortunate, because he has once again put the Guatemalan Army in a compromising position, when the truth is that his actions merely reflect his personal political stand.

This party and its candidate called upon the Guatemalan people to go to the polls and to trust that the Army, as an institution, will respect the results of the elections. It added that if they show that the people want the assembly to exercise full sovereignty, as the Populists advocate, the Army will provide full support to the legitimate regime that is created by this assembly, and will limit itself to the strict fulfillment of its military duties.

MLN-CAN Reaction

PA280228 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Last night the political parties continued their discussion of General Oscar Mejia Victores' assertion that if the constituent assembly oversteps the functions for which it is elected, his government could dissolve it, and the deputies would be brought into line.

The rightist coalition consisting of the National Liberation Movement [MLN] and the Nationalist Authentic Central [CAN] has expressed its position on Mejia Victores' stand. CAN official spokesman Francisco Caceres Barrios said that the political parties that are in the process of registration do not belong to any military institution; therefore, the party leaders do not know what is meant by the expression: "bringing into line." Caceres Barrios also said that the constituent assembly deputies will be representatives of the majority of the people, which gives them independence of action, and that nothing and no one can bring them into line. Caceres Barrios said that Guatemala is facing a dramatic situation and that there will be no time to spend on matters other than the constituent assembly, the electoral bill, habeas corpus [words indistinct].

PDCN Communique

PA272340 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 Jun 84 pp 2, 46

[Excerpt] Yesterday, several political parties and political leaders continued to criticize General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores' statements that he will dissolve the constituent assembly if it dares to appoint a provisional president or if it discusses issues other than those for which it was elected.

Mejia Victores' recent statements on the duties of the constituent assembly have reconfirmed the people's fear that there is no institutional solution for the Guatemalan situation, the Democratic Party of National Coordination, PDCN, said in a communique. The people and their organizations took advantage of the small democratic opening that was offered to create political parties in which they would be truly represented, but now Gen Mejia Victores' regrettable statements emerge as a veiled threat to the peoples' hopes, the PDCN communique says.

Our party believes that a change of policy at this stage of the game could seriously endanger the little progress that has been made in the process of democratization, and that the political groups will not accept it from a government that claims to be seeking peace while at the same time threatening the political parties, whose members are preparing to go to the polls, the communique indicates. It is our opinion that those who are elected to the constituent assembly by the people's sovereign will are the genuine representatives of the people, and that those who have usurped power should respect the people's will, the PDCN communique stresses.

We also believe that the people's respect can only be obtained if the political parties, particularly the traditional parties, stop issuing demagogic appeals and start thinking positively about the country's fate, and if the government makes good on its promise to respect the people's will. This means that the government must accept the constituent assembly's decision, the PDCN communique concludes.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DECLARATION APPROVES CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA272050 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 27 Jun 84 pp A-1, C-10

["Text" of "official government declaration" approving "Cantadora Group Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America"]

[Text] After carefully examining the contents of the proposed draft for an overall agreement entitled "Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America," the Foreign Secretariat of the Republic of Honduras makes the following official declaration:

1. The Government of the Republic of Honduras appreciates in all its value the proposed draft agreement delivered to the Honduran president by the Colombian, Mexican, Panamanian, and Venezuelan foreign ministers on 9 June.

2. The Government of the Republic of Honduras accepts the Contadora document as the basic text for negotiating an overall agreement and urges the other governments to promote the holding of an early meeting of the technical group made up of deputy foreign ministers and high-ranking representatives of the nine countries involved in the peace process.

3. "The Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America," constitutes, in the opinion of the Honduran Government, a significant and valuable effort of the Contadora Group to promote negotiations leading to the signing of a treaty for the maintenance of peace and cooperation in Central America.

Tegucigalpa, D.C., 22 June 1984

Information and Press Directorate, Foreign Relations Secretariat

Cordially,

Edgardo Paz Barnica, foreign affairs secretary

DEFENSE MINISTER ON BORDER INCIDENTS, CONDECA

PA271539 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] The Armed Forces believe that the most recent border incidents with Nicaragua will not escalate into something bigger, Defense Minister Colonel Amilcar Castillo Suazo has declared. The colonel was referring to an alleged clash that resulted in the death of at least three Sandinist soldiers and the capture of two others by the Honduran Army.

Castillo Suazo asserted that "the recent border incidents further demonstrate that some of Nicaragua's internal problems have an effect on our country's border area."

However, he added, "I do not think there will be an escalation of these clashes, because these incidents result from the internal counterrevolution in Nicaragua." Despite this assertion, the defense minister said that "the Sandinists might still want to involve us in their internal problem in order to spread their ideology and subvert our democratic institutions." He also said that the guerrilla groups that have occasionally operated in Honduras are now inactive because they are "planning and reorganizing their cadres." That is why they are currently inactive. "These people are constantly regrouping so acts of sabotages might be staged again at any moment," he declared. "We must remain alert in order to preserve democracy, because if we lower our guard, sooner or later we might be dealt a very harsh blow," he added. Castillo Suazo also referred to the need to reactivate the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), which "has well defined objectives that involve the stability of the Central American democracies." He explained that "CONDECA exists, but does not function because certain countries are not participating directly." Finally, he indicated that "in the future CONDECA must again become what it was in the past."

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON JESSE JACKSON'S VISIT TO MANAGUA

Jackson Arrives

PA280125 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 0028 GMT on 28 June, in a live broadcast from the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua, reports that the airplane carrying U.S. Democratic Party presidential candidate Jesse Jackson to Nicaragua from Cuba "has just landed." The announcer notes that Jackson is being met by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and by Carlos Nunez Tellez, commander of the revolution and FSLN National Secretariat member. After disembarking, Jackson greets various officials who have come to meet him, including Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal and Deputy Foreign minister Nora Astorga. Ramirez greets Jackson, saying in a 6-minute speech that the Nicaraguan people realize that Jackson is their ally, as he has rejected the U.S. Government's policy toward Nicaragua. Jackson responds with a 10-minute speech in English, in which he declares his understanding that the Nicaraguans "must still defend the sovereignty and integrity of your nation against those who invade your borders" and asserts that "we came here today because we wish to convey to you the respect and the concern of the majority of the people of the United States, who do not want to see war in Central America."

Greeted by Ramirez

PA280252 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0048 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, welcoming U.S. Democratic Party presidential candidate Jesse Jackson at the Augusto Sandino International Airport in Managua -- live]

[Text] On behalf of the Government of National Reconstruction, the FSLN, and the heroic people of Nicaragua, I wish to extend a warm and fraternal welcome to the Rev Jesse Jackson, his family, and his delegation on their arrival on Nicaraguan soil, which is being bathed in the blood of the sons of Nicaragua because of a policy of aggression pursued by the U.S. Government; a policy that Rev Jackson has rejected, because it is unfair, [words indistinct].

The people of Nicaragua know that in Rev Jackson they have an ally in the cause of lasting peace, an end to all attacks on our country, and just stability in Central America. The people of Nicaragua know that in Rev Jackson they have an ally who supports Nicaragua's right to self-determination and who respects its sovereignty and independence. For all of this, we welcome you with great affection. Rev Jackson has come to a small and poor country that, since the triumph of the revolution in overthrowing a bloody dictatorship supported by successive U.S. administrations, has been struggling to forge its own path and to establish peace and justice, which the United States is bent on undermining. The war of aggression unleashed by the Reagan administration against Nicaragua has already claimed hundreds of victims, displaced thousands of peasants, and destroyed our modest economic resources, actions in which many millions of dollars from the U.S. federal funds have been invested, money paid by U.S. taxpayers.

We tell Rev Jackson, a worthy representative of the best moral and democratic traditions of the U.S. nation, that just as the United States did 2 centuries ago, Nicaragua took up arms to achieve its independence. We were undergoing a situation of extreme injustice and oppression, against which we rebelled. Hunger, misery, unemployment, torture, and crime abounded. The causes of our rebellion lie in our history and our reality, and not in the context of East-West confrontation. With a great sense of national independence and with the broad support of the Nicaraguan people, we are willing to carry this revolution forward, as the United States carried its revolution forward at the time of [words indistinct].

Rev Jackson, we acknowledge your commitment to peace and justice. You can rest assured that we agree with this commitment to peace and justice. We believe that the United States and Nicaragua were not intended to be enemies, and that a lasting understanding can be achieved. To achieve this, we ask only that our right to be independent and to forge our own path be respected, without foreign interference or impositions. Rev Jackson, you represent the feelings of thousands of North Americans, the feelings of the working class, the blacks, the Chicanos, the Hispanics, the Indians, and so many other thousands of North Americans who are the victims of humiliation and discrimination, and you have been able to give all of them a feeling of unity and strength in their struggle for their rights.

In welcoming you, we tell you that Nicaragua is also struggling to ensure that it is not discriminated against, humiliated, or [words indistinct], only because it is a poor nation that does not wish to return to the [words indistinct]. In welcoming you, we tell you that we believe in true democracy and that Nicaragua is advancing in its process of change and toward true democracy. For us, independence and democracy are values that [words indistinct]. An embrace from the free people of Nicaragua for you, your family, and your delegation. [applause]

Received by Borge

PA280423 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0309 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge to welcome U.S. Democratic Party presidential candidate Rev Jesse Jackson at the Interior Ministry in Managua -- live]

[Text] Rev Jesse Jackson, members of his delegation, companeros: You have come as a messenger of peace from the U.S. people, and you find yourself among people who also desire peace. We are not going to tell you about Nicaragua's situation during the evil days of Somozism, about the crimes and the absence of dignity.

That past society of tarnished mirrors has been replaced by the will be build a new society, born at the same time in history when a new government came into power in the United States. That government refuses to listen, in international politics, to the force of arguments, and tries to impose the arguments of force, instead. We, with the fragile fingernails of our dreams, wish to break the ground, hoist schools and teachers as our banners, and abolish the silence of unjust and deliberate deaths. We do not expect to build a golden society, but a kingdom of generosity. We know that men like Martin Luther King and yourself have the same dreams.

Rev Jackson, we shall never relinquish our dreams, because we have our feet firmly planted on the ground. Despite the fact that twice as many children attend school today as were able to 5 years ago, we still have schools with no roofs and at times with no teachers. Despite the fact that health services are free and that, with the participation of the people, we have eradicated illnesses like poliomyelitis, we still lack health centers, doctors, and medicine. We are a part of a world economic system that keeps us chained by means of its cruel and vile mechanisms. We are chained to underdevelopment and indebtedness, against which we struggle. To leave underdevelopment behind means to change our social and economic structures; it often means that those who have a lot are affected, to benefit the many who have little. Practice also teaches us that the struggle against backwardness means facing the U.S. Government, which refuses to accept our existence as a revolution.

When you return to your country, you can say that the Nicaraguans are firm supporters of peace and intransigent defenders of national dignity. Throughout history, U.S. soldiers and terrorists have come to Central America to kill and to violate our graveyards, our women, and our consciences. We hope that some day the true U.S. recovery of hegemony, a moral recovery will come, and that it will send doctors, technicians, and teachers to our impoverished countries, for we would welcome them with open arms. Peace, the enormous dignity of our small country, and mutual respect have been placed on the negotiating table. We hope that prudence and justice will prevail.

In a few minutes, we will talk with you on behalf of the FSLN's National Directorate, explaining our viewpoints on the relations between our two countries, and we will listen with respect to your viewpoints, which will undoubtedly enhance our views. We are certain that during your stay in Nicaragua, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, on whose behalf you were welcomed by Companero Sergio Ramirez, and the FSLN National Directorate will show you the respect and appreciation deserved by a representative of a nation; a representative of a people, the North American people, who grow in solidarity with our people every day and who grow closer to our hearts. [applause]

DANIEL ORTEGA ON TALKS WITH U.S., JACKSON TOUR

PA280348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, 27 Jun (AFP) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today warned "against false hopes related to the initiation of talks with the United States." In a telephone conversation with the Voz de Nicaragua radio station at the end of a tour of the USSR and several East European countries, he said: "We cannot speak of talks yet, only of the start of a dialogue that might set the foundations for talks." Ortega stressed that the U.S. Administration "has not shown willingness to negotiate, for its actions demonstrate its continuing aggressive policy against Nicaragua, in open contradiction to the ruling recently handed down by the International Court at The Hague." Ortega added, however, that "we are committed to our efforts to find a just and honorable solution within the framework of dialogue, in which the United States must respect the Nicaraguan revolution's basic principles."

Ortega said that U.S. Democratic Party leader Jesse Jackson's tour of Central American and the Caribbean area is very "positive." Jackson will start a 24-hour visit to Nicaragua tonight. Ortega said: "We believe that the tour will permit Jackson to become directly aware of the effect of the Reagan administration's state terrorism."

Ortega also criticized the recent prime rate hike carried out by U.S. banks, warning that "it goes against Latin America's political interests." He said that the Latin American countries will have to act in a more united way to face the creditor nations effectively.

Ortega made no reference to the specific results of his tour, which has been linked unofficially to alleged requests for economic and military aid for Nicaragua.

MINISTRY WARNS OF POSSIBLE U.S. GERM WARFARE

PA271558 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Health Ministry has warned about the possibility that the U.S. Government may use bacteriological weapons in the war that has been unleashed against Nicaragua since mid-1982. In a document issued today, the Health Ministry warned that this constitutes a real danger for our country. It added that the aggression has had negative repercussions on Nicaragua's epidemiological situation. The health programs designed for times of peace have had to be limited because of the forced closing of health centers in some war zones and the huge losses caused by the counterrevolutionary actions. It also indicated that the displacement of large groups of the populations to areas of temporary or permanent refuge, especially in the country's north and southeastern regions, has affected the health programs.

NEWS MEDIA DIRECTOR EVADES KIDNAP ATTEMPT

PA272107 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] At about 1900 last night, unidentified men tried to kidnap news media director Lieutenant Nelva Blandon. As she was leaving her home in Altamira, she was stopped by two unidentified men carrying sidearms who forced her to start her car and drive off. After traveling several blocks, she managed to escape the vehicle and fire on her attackers. The vehicle, out of control, crashed into a passing motorcycle, whose rider was injured. The frustrated kidnappers succeeded in escaping on foot. The news media director has described the incident as an act of aggression.

PROGOVERNMENT MISKITOS FORM NEW ORGANIZATION

WA281212 Rome IPS in English 25 Jun 84

[By Carlos Salazar]

[Text] Managua, Jun 25 (IPS) -- Leaders of Nicaragua's 120,000 Miskito Indians gathered today at the Caribbean coastal town of Puerto Cabezas to set up a new organization which is expected to work closely with the Sandinista government. The group said it would focus on ensuring "the right to land holdings, participation in the government's political and administrative decisions, and the right to conserve the Miskito culture."

The Sandinistas' treatment of Miskitos on the remote Caribbean coast has sparked major controversy, with President Reagan charging the government with "genocide" agianst the ethnic minority. The forced removal from their homes of several thousand Indians living near the border with Honduras has caused particluar concern, despite the Sandinistas argument that the region had to be cleared for national security reasons. Rebel guerrillas based in Honduras have been especially active in the region, and some 10,000 Miskito refugees have fled to Honduras since 1982, when the relocation operation was launched.

A recent report by the Organization of American States (OAS), however, found that the government has made "significant advances" in curbing human rights violations against the Miskitos, and was making serious efforts to redress past grievances. Late last week, the Sandinistas' top official on the Caribbean coast, William Ramirez, was fired, and replaced by a Miskito woman, Mirna Cunnigham. A government official said privately that Ramirez had been removed because of "continual failures in his policy, and to give a new image to the government among the indigenous communities."

The new organization, which will also group Sumu and Rama Indians, is hoping to "correct the mistakes the government has made because of the Sandinistas' lack of experience in dealing with the problem," the official added.

The Miskitos, speaking their own language, have long been cut off from the Spanish-speaking mainstream of Nicaraguan life by poor communications through the jungle that divides the country's Pacific and Atlantic regions. They played virtually no role in the guerrilla war that ended in the 1979 revolution, and the Sandinistas proved insensitive to their culture and traditions, officials now admit.

Many of the Miskitos who fled their homes over the past two years have joined rebel groups fighting to everthrow the Sandinista government. From Honduras, Steadman Fagoth's "MISURA" (Miskitos, Sum's and Ramas) fights alongside the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN). From Costa Rica, to the south, another group known as "MISURASATA," led by Brooklyn Rivera, fights with the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE).

Both the FDN and ARDE enjoy funding and other support from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Plans to launch the new government-backed Miskito body have won the blessing of the "Regional Indian Peoples Coordinating Group," which met earlier this month in Costa Rica, according to Miskito spokesman Oscar Hodgeson. That regional group, affiliated to the "World Council of Indigenous Peoples," refused to allow MISURA and MISURASATA delegates to attend its meeting June 10-17 in Boruca, Costa Rica, "on the grounds that they are instruments of the CIA," according to Hodgson.

The OAS team that investigated the Miskitos' situation had hoped to mediate a solution to their grievances against the government, but was unable to persuade the Sandinistas to negotiate with leaders of the rebel groups who have taken up arms against Nicaragua. The OAS did, however, welcome the government's offer of an amnesty for the Miskito rebels, and its moves to improve health care and bilingual education facilities for the Indians.

Sandinista officials say they hope this week's Puerto Cabezas meeting will suggest new policies more suitable to the Miskitos' traditions, and also decide on new forms of organization for the local communities, to replace structures which the government had imposed on them. If the move succeeds, the Sandinistas can expect greater support from the Miskitos, from whom the revolution has so far won only grudging acceptance at best, and outright hostility among many.

COSEP LEADERS DISCUSS 'ELECTORAL FARCE'

PA262257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1443 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Madrid, 26 Jun (EFE) -- According to leaders of a Nicaraguan association of private businessmen who are on a visit to Spain, the Sandinist government would be broadly defeated were genuinely free elections held in Nicaragua.

At a press conference at Madrid, Enrique Bolanos and Ramiro Gurdian, president and vice president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, spoke of their country's critical situation and of the electoral "farce" slated for 4 Novmeber.

Bolanos and Gurdian stressed the Nicaraguan people's growing rejection of the Sandinist regime, declaring that while 80 percent of the Nicaraguans welcomed the regime with "enthusiasm" in 1979, "only 30 percent of the people accept it now." The COSEP leaders also said that if free and democratic elections were held in Nicaragua, as the businessmen have been seeking, the Sandinists would receive only 30 to 35 percent of the votes.

After arguing that the November elections will be "neither free nor democratic," given the Sandinists' control at all levels, the business representatives declared that their organization will not participate as a result. They added: "Under the current circumstances, the elections will prove to be a plebiscite, for no one besides the Sandinists will participate, except subservient organizations like the Nicaraguan Socialist Party and the Communist Party."

The businessmen, who noted that they do not support any armed group, leveled harsh criticism at both the electoral law and the conditions of the campaign, adding that they do not believe that there will be any change before the elections.

Asked whether an open dialogue between the Sandinist government and the United States could produce change, the COSEP president said: "Any change would take place after the elections. We harbor no hope that it would happen earlier." After a thorough discussion of Nicaragua's current situation, characterized by a lack of political pluralism and liberties, human rights violations, and an economy that has been "destroyed and cast into confusion," the business leaders deplored the stance taken by foreign forces.

They were particularly critical of the Socialist International's "tolerance of the Nicaraguan situation," saying that the Sandinist government "dons a fig leaf and the Socialist International thinks that the Sandinists are wearing a fur coat... and this electoral process is less than a fig leaf."

On the position taken by the Spanish Socialist government, the COSEP leaders said that this government "could do more to influence the Sandinists to promote democracy, without interfering in the Sandinists' domestic affairs, although perhaps the Spaniards are already so doing."

The COSEP leaders, who arrived at Madrid last Friday at the invitation of Spain's CEOE [expansion unknown] employers' association, have been in contact with businessmen and representatives of various political parties, but not with the Spanish Government. They will return to their country on Thursday.

ARDE COMMANDERS REVOLT, PLEDGE TO SUPPORT PASTORA

PA272359 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2327 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpt] San Jose, 27 Jun (DPA) -- Top military commanders in the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) have rebelled in the mountains and pledged their unconditional support to Eden Pastora, who was recently expelled by ARDE. The commanders met in southern Nicaragua with newsmen from the LA REPUBLICA newspaper, which publishes reports and photographs of the meeting in today's edition.

The rebellious commanders, using the aliases of Commanders Ramon, Tono, Chaparro, Emiliano, Domingo, Tadeo, Mello, Franklin, Peter, and Pastora's deputy, Tito Chamorro, came from all over the southern area occupied by Pastora's forces to attend the meeting. They agreed to "continue the struggle against the Nicaraguan Government, under Pastora." They also agreed to "declare to the world that this struggle is inspired in Sandinism, democracy, and pluralism." They signed the document shouting "Long live free Nicaragua." The ceremony was held in the area called "La Zompopera," in southern Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, they declared: "We have fought hard for many months and we are going to continue this struggle in the six square km of territory that we are defending in southern Nicaragua." They said: "We will continue until we overthrow the Nicaraguan communist government, which betrayed the sacred principles of the Sandinist revolution."

They reported that they control the following places in southern Nicaragua: areas south and east of Nueva Guinea, the Department of Rio San Juan, Rio Rama, San Miguelito, and Punta Gorda, and the Nicaraguan banks of the San Juan River. They said that "nothing and no one will take us out of there."

It was also reported that "Commander Cero," Eden Pastora, who is in the United States, will return to the southern area of Nicaragua in the 3d week of July, on the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution's victory. It was also said that Pastora will visit several countries seeking aid for his struggle.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JACKSON TRIP, MEETINGS

Jackson, Castro Press Conference

FL271856 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1735 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Press conference by U.S. presidential candidate Jesse Jackson and President Fidel Castro at Havana's Palace of the Revolution on 27 June; Jackson speaks in English, Castro in Spanish with consecutive translations, Jackson remarks transcribed in English; questioners not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Castro] Ladies and gentlemen: We imagine that you must have been -- quite rightly -- very impatient because of our delay. We apologize because this was not intended. Our conversations were extended beyond 9:30 and then we had the reception. Then after the reception and despite our many efforts, it took us some time to define certain ideas and some matters of importance. We apologize once again and I immediately give the floor to Rev. Jackson.

[Jackson] Let me express my thanks to Fidel Castro for his kind and gracious welcome to the beautiful nation of Cuba. I, together with my family, staff, and invited guests, have been overwhelmed by the warmth and friendliness, all of us without exceptions

I sincerely wish that all Americans could experience the vibrance of Cubans and their culture. Moreover, I am hopeful that our visit to the island will help break the cycle of misunderstanding and bring our peoples and our governments closer together so that we can begin to relate to each other as the neighbors that we are.

The afternoon and tonight President Castro and I had a long, detailed, frank, and open discussion. With a moral appeal, we have urged a moral offensive on 10 major areas to move our countries from a cold war rhethoric battleground to a moral higher ground. We must now seize this moment to make peace possible. Peace and security are indivisible.

Point i. Normalization of relations. It is clear that the policy of nonrecognition has caused us 25 years of pain and needless misunderstanding but, beyond the psychological scars, this policy has swallowed precious resources into the production of arms of destruction. Education, health, jobs, and development, have all been impeded by such a policy. Our countries can no longer afford the mistakes of the past. We must normalize relations between our countries immediately.

Point 2. Exchange of ambassadors. With the full realization that all that what we have appealed for today normally would be resolved through government to government dialogue, we seize the moral initiative to propose that our nations exchange ambassadors immediately and that no preconditions exist. President Castro has agreed, pending acceptance by the United States.

Point 3. Family reunification and immigration. I conveyed to President Castro the concern of Cuban-American families who have been unable to reunite with their relatives in Cuba and who lack visas to enter the United States. We were also cognizant of the U.S. Government's desire to resolve the problem of the so called "excludables," who have been indetention centers in the United States since the Mariel boat lift.

President Castro expressed the dispostion of Cuba, of the Cuban Government, to immediately enter into a process of negotiation to reach an agreement that would regulate immigration between our two countries and thus facilitate this reunification of family process and the return to Cuba of those "excludables." President Castro stated his position that to enter this process it would be needed that the Democratic as well as the Republican Party agree that this matter should not become an electoral issue, being as it is in the best interest of the United States.

Point 4. Visit to Cuban prisons. As Americans began to hear of my visit to Cuba, we received many inquires from families who had a loved one in a Cuban prison. We have requested, and President Castro has agreed, that we visit these American prisoners. Tomorrow we will go.

Point 5. Release of American prisoners. After extensive discussions, President Castro agreed to the proposal to release 22 native-born citizens of the United States. Said persons represent substantially all the Americans now in prison in Cuba. Subject to certain immigration matters, these persons will accompany our delegation to Washington on Thursday. [applause]

Point 6. Previously released Cubans. Regarding the matter of Cuban prisoners, we studied the cases of the counterrevolutionary prisoners who reportedly had worked for the United States and who have been freed by the Cuban Government but have not been granted visas by the Government of the United States. We will set in motion immediately a process to make possible their immigration to the United States. In like fashion, President Castro agreed to permit Andres Vargas Gomez to leave the country. [applause] I also raised the issue of some Cubans who are now in prison for crimes against the state.

Point 7. The 1 July March for peace. As part of the need to launch a moral offensive that will serve as the basis for a new relationship between the nations of this hemisphere, President Fidel Castro has expressed his support for the initiative to hold a march to the border this July first in San Diego and Trijuana for peace and the establishment of a warfree zone in the hemisphere, from Canada to Cuba.

Point 8. Support for Contadora. In relation to the situation in Central America, we agreed on the need to seek and support solutions based on the respect for nonintervention and noninterference in the internal affairs of nations and their sovereignty and independence. President Fidel Castro reiterated Cuban support for the Contadora process for achieving a negotiated solution or settlement to the conflict in Central America and to the search for a negotiated solution to the war in El Salvador.

Point 9. The situation in southern Africa. In the same fashion, we have discussed the situation of the countries in southern Africa. We agreed on the need to implement United Nations Resolution 435 in order to achieve the real and effective independence of Namibia, the end to aggression against Angola by South Africa, and the termination of South African support of counterrevolutionary groups acting against the Government of Angola. The end of these threats and aggressions will create the basis for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, as was expressed in joint communiques of both governments in February 1982 and March 1984. We held discussion on the need to give the support of our moral offensive to other peoples of the African Continent who continue to struggle for peace, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, in countries such as Tanzania, Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, and Congo.

Point 10. Invitation to Fidel Castro. In closing our discussions tonight, in the name of a broad base of U.S. citizens, I have extended an invitation to President Fidel Castro to visit the United States in order to continue this process of rapprochement between our peoples and the moral offensive we began today. Thank you very much. [appaluse]

[Castro] Who is going to preside over this?

[Question] President Castro, do you believe that there can ever be a normalization of relations between the United States and Cuba while Mr Ronald Reagan is President?

[Castro] I believe that these relations will have to be normalized some day because this this situation cannot be eternal. This will happen with Reagan or with another president. It will have to happen with some U.S. president. We do not exclude any.

[Question] Who are the prisoners who might be released; Marco Gomez? Vargas Gomez?

[Castro] Varga Gomez? We don't...First of all, Rev Jackson referred to the matter of Americans imprisoned in Cuba. Many families expressed to him their interest in this regard. Also with regard to these American prisoners, numerous U.S. senators and legislators have taken an interest. Recently, we had adopted the policy of not agreeing to the release of any of these prisoners as we had done in the past, precisely because of the slander against Cuba in relation to drug trafficking. But Rev Jackson insisted greatly on this matter and asked us to make an exception because of humanitarian considerations, and release these prisoners. Then, we decided to free all the U.S. prisoners in Cuba with the exception of those who were arrested and imprisoned for the crime of hijacking aircraft. It seems to us that because the hijacking of aircraft is a very delicate matter, we should not include the Americans in this group. These are being held for other types of crime. With the exception of those who are in prison for hijacking aircraft, we are going to release all the prisoners. I cannot give you their names. We have the list and there are 22 [on it]. Eighteen who have been sentenced and 4 who are awaiting trial.

To conclude the idea. He also expressed interest in a list of prisoners of Cuban nationality for crimes against the state. Various lists with different names. Among them, he expressed interest in the case of a Cuba citizen who was a CIA agent. He has been in prison for many years. We have released him because of his age. Rev Jackson asked that he be allowed to travel to the United States and we have agreed as long as the matter of the visa is solved.

He also expressed interest in other prisoners. But on this, we have not made any commitments. We will examine the list and see what we can do. But with respect to this, I reiterate we have made no commitment.

[Jackson] One of the reasons we focused on the area of prisoners so long is because for our nation and Cuba to realize the fruits of our potential to bring about peace in this hemisphere, we must normalize ties and focus on development and not deployment of weapons of war and warfare. The administration has stated that the Mariel prisoner situation was the basis for starting talks. Mr Castro had said that he would deal with that matter after November. We appealed to him to begin to deal with the matter immediately. There is an urgency upon us as war drums beat throughout our hemisphere. We must successfully launch a moral offensive in the summer and avoid the temptation for any kind of military offensive from either direction in the fall.

Therefore, we appealed to him to deal with the matter immediately. And therefore, he has changed his time schedule and has agreed to do so. In our judgment, it's a step in the right direction. [applause]

[Castro] I would like to explain this matter. Between the U.S. Administration and Cuba, there had been some exchange of notes with respect to this problem, the question of regulating immigration between Cuba and the United States and those that are considered unacceptable, who are imprisoned I believe in Atlanta. We have told the U.S. Administration that we would prefer to discuss this matter after the elections so that this point would not become a political topic, which in our judgment would not contribute to the solution of the problem. But Rev Jackson insisted on this issue, which he considers important so we told him if this issue has the support of both political parties and it would not become a political matter in the election, considering that he is a member of the opposition and interested in finding a solution, we expressed our agreement on these grounds to begin an immediate discussion on -- if necessary -- an agreement that would encompass the regulation of immigration because for years now, very few visas have been granted by the United States to Cuban citizens who wish to meet with their relatives in the United States.

So, within this framework of seeking a solution to the problem of reunification of families that has been brought up by Rev Jackson, we have agreed to also examine the cases of those who are considered excludable from the United States which is something that in our view is (?pending) and for which in our view a solution can be found. As part of this, we also examined the situations of many prisoners who have been released for counterrevolutionary crimes and who have wanted to travel to the United States and meet their relatives. That problem has been pending for a long time. We have examined these issues.

[Question in English] Rev Jackson, it has been 48 hours now since [name indistinct] called Judiasm a gutter religion and offensive to God. Do you finally have any reaction to that and do you repudiate those remarks?

[Jackson] I should not respond to that and I don't know enough about it. I shouldn't respond to that now.

[Question in English] Rev Jackson, is there any way that those remarks can possibly be misunderstood? Is there any way that the venom of those remarks can be misunderstood by you and not get a reaction from you?

[Jackson] In this press conference, I'm going to focus on this agenda and when I read that statement and understand its text and context, perhaps it will be appropriate to respond to it at that time. I just don't have enough information about it to respond to it and I intend to focus this press conference on this most urgent matter that could save the lives of thousands of people in this hemisphere. [applause]

[Question in Spanish] President Castro, how was the Central American situation and the support of the Contadora Group examined?

[Castro] That has been well expressed in Jackson's statement. We reiterate our support to the Contadora process because since the emergence of the Contadora Group, we have supported it. We have confirmed that policy.

We have also expressed our knowledge about the fact that both Nicaraguans as well as Salvadorans favored seeking a political negotiated solution for the Central American problems. We, without any sort of hesitation, have fully supported these aims, both on the part of the Nicaraguan Government and the revolutionary movement of El Salvador -- that is to find a negotiated political solution to the problems of Central America.

[Jackson] Just this past Sunday, we spent considerable time with the FMLN-FDR leadership and appealed to that leadership, which had sought to meet with us, to launch a moral offensive to break this cycle of pain. And, essentially they sent a message to Mr Duarte indicating four things. One, that they were willing to go to the table and talk of negotiating a political solution rather than a military solution. Number two, that they would go to San Salvador for such talks and perhaps meet in the Costa Rican embassy. Three, that they endorse the Contadora process. And four, they were willing to negotiate, or talk out, or agree to, a mutual cease-fire in that context. Fortunately, Mr Duarte accepted these proposals graciously and said publicly that he would convey them to the people of El Salvador. He would also recommend general amnesty for political prisoners and he then allowed us to visit prisoners in the jail in El Salvador. We would hope that all forces involved use their collective strength and goodwill to urge these parties to get to the table and stay there, and end the civil war, and talk it out, not fight it out. And give peace a chance. Enough blood has been shed, it is now time to go another way.

[Question] Mr Jackson: Just to be clear, where do you stand on the possible release of Cuban political prisoners?

[Jackson] The question is about American prisoners in Cuba. President Castro has made the judgment to release them with Congressman Dymally and the American Interest Section leader. They will be processed tomorrow and released on Thursday. We expect to take them back to Washington. As for political prisoners and the Mariel prisoners, we expect that the reunification of the families commitment will go a long way to heal divided families, and that this process be respected by both nations and followed through.

[Question] Rev Jackson: Are any of the American prisoners fugitives or wanted in the United States, and how will those cases be handled if there are any?

[Jackson] I don't have that information. You'll have to check with the Interest Section leader tomorrow. Congressman Dymally will meet with American officials here and go through each of these cases. The only area excluded was that of hijackers, some of whom have no desire to go back, but those details will be worked out tomorrow. Our concern is that given the cold war behaviour and the hot war rhetoric creating so much pain, loss of trade, and loss of life, that the release of American citizens was a good faith gesture and should be responded to in kind.

[Question] Rev Jackson: Do you think your constituents are going to feel very good about your bringing drug dealers back in the country?

[Jackson] I would hope that since Mr Reagan has made the Mariel prisoners a basis for conversation, we would then use the prisoner issue as the basis for at least starting to talk. I wish that trade had been the basis for exchange or a summit conference between Mr Castro and Mr Reagan had been the basis for a summit meeting to end the conflict in Central America, but none of these matters seem to be as important as the prisons. So we started with what we had and now we are moving to a dialogue, and that's in the right direction.

[Question] President Castro, sir: Rev Jackson has invited you to come to the United States. Would you like to come to the United States with him? And would it be on an ad hoc basis as his guest or would you want to meet with President Reagan and congressional leaders?

[Castro] Well, as he explained, he extended the invitation on behalf of a broad strata.

It is not an official invitation by the U.S. Government. Naturally, I promised him that I would take this invitation into consideration. At times I have gone to the United States, to the UN. At the beginning, I was invited to the Press Club in Washington. Now, also through Rev Jackson an invitation was extended to me by the Trans-African Group. But, naturally, because of the present situation between the United States and Cuba this is a matter that must be carefully examined and considered before making any decision.

[Question] A follow-up, if I may. The United States is going to put Radio Marti on the air. You reportedly have said that Cuba will jam radio signals in North America if the administration does that. What, if anything, will you do when Radio Marti goes on the air?

[Castro] That was never said. On the contrary, what was said was that we were not going to interfere. But, if broadcasts were made directly from the United States to Cuba, we reserve the right to broadcast directly to the United States. We reserve that right. The purpose would not be to jam. It might jam some stations. But what was said was that Cuba reserves the right to address programs to the United States. At present, there are normal interferences and that matter has been discussed. We have been willing to discuss all these questions of interferences that take place. But what has obstructed a solution to the problem of interferences is precisely the decision to establish that radio station. Lately that radio station has been announced many times, but as of yet it has not gone on the air. The question we would ask is what is the rush; there is no need to cross a bridge before you reach it.

[Question] President Castro: Under what terms are you willing to withdraw troops from Central America and Angola?

[Castro] I believe it is an incorrect statement when troops are mentioned in Central America, because Cuba does not have troops in Central America. There are no military units in Central America. What we have there is a group of military advisers, many doctors, teachers, and civilian workers. Those are most of the Cubans cooperating with Nicaragua. They are not military. The majority are teachers. They are health workers and civilian workers. There are some military advisers, teachers; they are professors rather than advisers. That is what we have there. On these matters we have never lied. When the Grenada event took place, all those who heard the Cuban statements were able to appreciate the absolute accuracy with which we gave names, number of Cubans there, and what they were doing. And when we say that the overwhelming majority are teachers, doctors, nurses, health technicians, and civilian workers, we are simply telling the truth. We have no troops to withdraw from Nicaragua, because we do not have troops in Nicaragua. With respect to Angola, as Rev Jackson explained, we are willing to cooperate to find a solution to the problems of southern Africa. The basis for that cooperation would be the application of UN Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence, an end to threats and aggressions against Angola, and an end to the support of counterrevolutionary forces in Angola. That is something we have agreed upon, and publicly declared it in February 1982 and in March of this year in a joint declaration of the Governments of Angola and Cuba, a copy of which I gave to Rev Jackson.

[Question] Rev Jackson: On the topic of Central America, we would like to hear your views. You will be visiting Nicaragua very soon. We would like to hear you talk about the political process developing there, U.S. policy toward that Central American country, and the deployment of U.S. troops in Honduras and advisers in El Salvador.

[Jackson] We think our nation should choose to support the Contadora process in word and deed, that we should not continue to militarize this region, that we should recognize the sovereignty of the people of Nicaragua. We ought to respect their government and move to normalize ties. We should not mine the harbors of Nicaragua, nor should we engage in activities to overthrow their government. To turn Honduras into a U.S. military base will further isolate our nation in world opinion. These tremendous resources should be spent on exporting doctors and construction engineers to rebuild the infrastructure of these nations to bring health to their people, to wipe out malnutrition and infant mortality. We must choose developed minds over guided missiles, and negotiations over deployment. We are visiting these nations appealing to the leaders on the left, the right, the center, and outside the governments to choose the moral offensive and give people a chance. We must impress upon the American people that these wars are taking place in the Western Hemisphere, a driving distance from the United States down the Pan-American Highway. El Salvador is 1,500 miles from the United States by highway or by foot. This is not Vietnam, or Japan, or Europe, 10,000 miles away across oceans. The war is literally taking place next door. We must move now from Canada to Cuba to normalize relations and negotiate differences within the political context, and make the Western Hemisphere a war-free zone. Thank you very much.

[Question] [Words indistinct] with Colombia?

[Castro] Well, we have contact with Colombia and exchange quite a few visits but [diplomatic] relations have not been established because both the Government of Colombia and the Government of Cuba consider that this is a matter that must be carried out progressively and carefully when conditions exist so that solid relations can be established between the two countries. Is this over? [No response is heard] I wanted to say also, to finish up, and this is important: In our meetings -- we have had various meetings with the delegation, we have had many hours of careful conversations with Rev Jackson, with great accuracy and detail -- we also made a detailed study of the international situation and we expressed our concern, our deep concern, for the tense international situation and the danger of war that is being created. And we became convinced of the need to work to reduce the focal points of tension and to overcome this situation which could lead the world to catastrophic and exterminating war. I want to say that, together with this, we discussed bilateral problems, the problem of Central America, and of southern Africa. We took great interest in the entire international situation because we believe that enormous resources that the Third World needs for its development are being spent on arms. There are great economic and social problems that must be solved. War is bad for everyone. We explained that as a socialist and a Cuban we believe that there is nothing further removed from our ideals and goals than the arms industry and arms traffic. We spoke at length of this matter and I had the opportunity to express to Rev Jackson and his delegation our ideas on this subject.

To conclude, I would like to explain that we did not receive Rev Jackson as a presidential candidate or precandidate. We did not receive him as a member of a specific party. We received him and dealt with him as a prominent person, a person who is concerned with the problems of peace, concerned about civil rights, and concerned about social development. It is within that framework that we received him as a person who represents the sentiments of an important part of the American people. So we have not had the slightest intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the United States.

Furthermore, I wish to express my appreciation, after our long hours of personal contact, for the great clarity, the rigorous honesty, and the deep feelings of Rev Jackson. And, as I have told the delegation, I admire him basically for his political courage because, in the present situation of the relations between the United States and Cuba, and with so much prejudice that exists and so many campaigns of every type, he has had the admirable courage to take steps towards the improvement of relations between our countries and to seek formulas for the resolution of problems of tension and war in different parts of the world. We received him with great warmth as a representative of the American people and as a man who expresses noble ideas. We received him with all the hospitality, the friendship, and the goodwill of which our people are capable. [applause].

[Jackson] Thank you. I should like to make a special request of you, President Castro. In the meeting with the entire delegation this afternoon, before we went into a much smaller session, one of the critical areas was a series of reasons given by President Castro as to the advantages of normalizing relations between the United States and Cuba, instead of continuing the conflict. And I wish that some of the reasons you gave as to the advantages that normalizing relations would mean for the two peoples, the mutual advantages for the two peoples... If you could briefly reiterate some of those ideas.

[Castro] I did not want to expand on that point too much, because of the hour, (?it's too long). I am going to repeat myself literally. I will try very briefly to express the essence of the fact that we live in the same hemisphere, the United States, the Latin American peoples, and the Caribbean peoples. We have no choice but to seek peace. The United States is interested in relations with the Latin American peoples and the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean are interested in relations with the United States.

The United States has the scientific development and technical development [words indistinct] important market for the peoples of Latin America. The peoples of Latin America have human and natural resources. They have a great need for social and economic development. They would constitute an important market for the United States and logically, it cannot be a policy of domination, force, or military imposition that solves the problems of relations between the United States and the rest of the peoples. In the United States it is said that revolutions are the cause for immigration to the United States. We say that that is totally false -- that the cause of immigration to the United States is poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean.

For example, in Haiti there were no socio-military-political conflicts and tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of Haitians are exerting pressure to immigrate to the United States as a result of the conditions of poverty and lack of sanitation existing in that country, to such a degree that the United States has had to dedicate a whole Coast Guard squadron to impede the immigration of those people to the United States.

Millions of Mexicans every year try to travel to the United States to find jobs despite the fact thatin Mexico, there is no political conflict, no war situation. There are many millions of other Latin Americans who have traveled or who have tried to go to the United States.

They do not try to travel to Haiti, the Dominican Republic, or any other country. They try to go to the country that has great economic development and the highest standard of living in the world. So the actual cause for immigration to the United States and migratory pressures on the United States are the conditions of poverty, underdevelopment, and hunger in Latin America.

It is there that we must approach the problem and what in the long term will overcome this problem is the economic and social development of Latin America, which has a population of more than 300 million inhabitants and which in the year 2000, will have about 600 million. But it is a continent of great natural resources and great human resources.

One cannot continue to view U.S.-Latin American problems through military intervention, pressures of intervention, or oppression. I explained that these problems in Central America have existed since the last century and intervention in Central America has existed since even before Cuba was independent; that there were problems in Latin America and Central America long before the Cuban revolution; that the Mexican Revolution occurred many years before the Russian Revolution and that these problems have been in existence since the last century. They have existed and they will continue to exist and this situation has produced an unequal development between Latin America and the United States.

I believe that when one thinks about the long term, revolutionaries as well as Americans must understand that there must be other grounds for relations between the United States and the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean and that those grounds must be mainly based on the principle of respect for national sovereignty, non-intervention, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

We also explained that in today's world, no one can attempt to impose social changes by force from abroad. That is practically impossible. No one can think about that. It would not be realistic and we revolutionaries ourselves understand that under no circumstances can one think of carrying our justice and carrying revolution from one country to another. The only principle to be put into practice for peace in the world is respect for the sovereignty of peoples and the right of every nation to establish whatever political, economic, or social regime it considers convenient. There will be places where injustice will be prolonged, but it will be necessary to wait for the day when all people decide to make the necessary changes, but this is something that cannot be imposed from abroad.

We explained to him our deep conviction about this, a conviction as a socialist, as a revolutionary who thinks about today's realities and we expect those in power in the United States, to understand and acknowledge these realities. I believe that we discussed this topic at length. They took note of this. Since Rev Jackson speaks English and my English is very poor, I believe that maybe in the future sometime we could speak freely about these topics. [applause]

Jackson Visits Isle of Youth

FL271700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, gave a reception last night in the Palace of the Revolution in honor of Jesse Jackson, candidate for the presidency of the United States. Vice presdents of the Councils of State and Ministers, government leaders, and representatives of cultural and social institutions attended the reception.

Also present were John Ferch and James Todd, chief and deputy chief respectively of the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba. Today, Rev Jesse Jackson will visit the Isle of Youth and the University of Havana.

Speaks at University

FL272358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Rev Jesse Jackson this afternoon said goodbye to Cuba with repeated pledges to work for peace in the continent and world. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro accompanied Jackson to the Havana University where the black leader made a speech at the auditorium. The two leaders were given an extended ovation by hundreds of students. Jackson called his speech "Dream of Today's Youth," paraphrasing in part the speech given 20 years ago by the late Martin Luther King.

Jackson said that youths dream about nuclear disarmament, a generalized peace, a world of benefits and respect for all. Youth also dream about a culture free of [word indistinct]; he added. Reverend Jackson repeated his support for the Contadora Group's efforts in Central America, and harshly criticized the IMF measures. This morning, Reverend Jackson and his entourage visited schools on the Isle of Youth. Prior to his departure for Nicaragua, he attended services at the Methodist Church located at 25 and K streets.

Leaves for Nicaragua

FL281124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, said goodbye to Rev Jesse Jackson, Democratic candidate for the U.S. presidency, on Wednesday. The top Cuban leader accompanied Jackson on board the Boeing 707 that carried the U.S. Democratic Party delegation to Nicaragua.

Jesse Jackson and his delegation have completed a 46-hour visit to Cuba. They will return today, Thursday, to pick up a group of 22 released U.S. prisoners who will then be flown to the United States. During his last day in Cuba, Jackson had a busy activities schedule that included a visit to the Isle of Youth and to Havana University, where he was accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Speaking in the main auditorium of Havana University, Jackson made an ardent call for the struggle for peace and against social injustice.

Later, Fidel and Jesse Jackson participated in a religious ceremony dedicated to the memory of U.S. civil rights leader Martin Luther King; the ceremony was part of a theological event which has been going on in Havana during the past several days. In his address to those attending the ceremony, Fidel said that he supported in all sincerity the homage to the memory of the great civil rights leader.

Fidel then expressed the great impression that Rev Jackson had made on him. Fidel praised the passion with which Jackson struggles for peace and friendship among peoples, describing him as an extraordinary interpreter of the best thoughts of Christian philosophy.

After describing the conditions under which Jackson had made his trip to Cuba and Central America, the commander in chief said to thunderous applause: He is, in my opinion, the bravest U.S. politician I have ever met.

Today, the U.S. candidate for the presidency, Jesse Jackson, is continuing his 24-hour visit to Nicaragua, where he arrived Wednesday night. In Managua he was received by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the Council of State. In his greeting, Sergio Ramirez said that the Nicaraguans know that in their visitor they have an ally in the cause of true peace, the end to aggression, and a just stability for Central America. Jackson said that his trip this summer represents a moral offensive for peace throughout the entire hemisphere to impede a military offensive this fall. The U.S. presidential candidate expressed his belief that the peoples of the United State and Nicaragua can work together for peace. He spoke in favor of negotiations to avoid confrontations in Central America.

During his visit to Nicaragua, Jackson will meet with leaders of the government, FSLN, and opposition parties. He will also visit the U.S. Embassy in Managua, a Nicaraguan secondary schools students congress, and ecclesiastical authorities.

Soviet Press Coverage

FL271518 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1403 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Soviet press has given wide coverage today to U.S. presidential candidate Jesse Jackson's tour through Central America. Soviet television showed the welcome which Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and other Cuban personalities gave Jackson. Soviet newspapers emphasized Jackson's visit and statements he has made on his desire of promoting fruitful discussions between Cuba and the United States. The press also said that Jackson's invitation to this nation is a demonstration of Cuba's good faith. Soviet radio stations also reported on Jackson's most recent activities.

REACTION NOTED TO HIKE IN U.S. PRIME RATE

FL271332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Expressions of repudiation have taken place in Latin American countries against the raising of the prime interest rate by the U.S. banking sector because of the negative effects that the measure will have on their indebted economies. Several of these countries have already initiated contacts to issue a joint communique rejecting the measure. The interest rate increase added between $1.25 billion and $1.4 billion to the Latin American foreign debt which is estimated at more than $350 billion. The Spanish news agency EFE pointed out that this the fourth interest rate hike this year has caused concern and indignation in the Latin American debtor countries, which see in the U.S. banking sector's measure a response to the Latin American economic summit held last week in Cartagena, Colombia. According to an AFP report from Brasilia, the Brazilian Government has affirmed that the new increase in interest rates will further aggravate the situation of the developing countries. Brazil's foreign debt has reached $100 billion, the largest in Latin America.

HAVANA ON U.S.-NICARAGUA TALKS IN MEXICO

PA280305 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The high-level talks between the United States and Nicaragua continued today in the Mexican municipality of Manzanillo. The meeting began yesterday, presided over by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. special envoy for Central America. No official details on the dialogue have been released, although the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR declared that this meeting is another effort to secure peace in Central America. Some observers have pointed out, however, that the differences between Nicaragua and the United States are too numerous and too important to be overcome at a preliminary discussion, which, despite these differences, has been described as hopeful.

Additional Report

FL271500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Surrounded by strict security measures and in total isolation, talks continued in Mexico between representative of the Governments of Nicaragua and the United States. So far, nothing has come of the dialogue that has been going on since Monday between Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victory Hugo Tinoco and Reagan's special ambassador for Central America, Harry Shlaudeman. While Tinoco and Shlaudeman were meeting in Mexico, Reagan was requesting funds in Washington from the U.S. Senate to support the anti-Sandinists. In Managua, it has been reported that U.S. C-47 and DC-3 aircraft are continuing to supply the Nicaraguan counterrevolutioaries.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES CARTAGENA CONFERENCE

PA270352 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 25 Jun 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] A Latin American ministers conference ended on Friday in Cartagena, Colombia, having been attended by the 11 nations of the region with the largest foreign debts: Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The meeting was described as an earnest effort to try to reconcile interests in order to deal with the effects of the foreign debt affecting the Latin American nations. The conference approved a document, which has come to be known as the Cartagena Consensus, and agreed to call a finance ministers meeting in Buenos Aires on 15 September. In opening the 3-day conference, Colombian President Belisario Betancur stressed the need to make every effort to reduce the industrial capitalist nations' high interest rates. Betancur also charged that pressure was brought to bear on Colombia by powerful capitalist economic intersts to discourage it from hosting the conference.

In Washington, the U.S. Government and the big banks are examining ways of exerting pressure on those Third World nations, particularly in Latin America, that owe the largest portion of the debt. Thus, financial organizations in the U.S. capital pressured Colombia to try to force its government not to host the Cartagena meeting. According to economic circles, the U.S. Government is currently trying to delay the impending international financial crisis, so that it won't be an obstacle to President Ronald Reagan's reelection plans. These circles feel that a further loss of trust in the U.S. banking system, Latin America's principal creditor, could have adverse effects on the U.S. chief executive's plan.

URUGUAYAN REGIME FACING GREAT OPPOSITION

PA220433 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 21 Jun 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The Uruguayan military regime is becoming increasingly weaker due to the people's overwhelming demonstrations, demanding the return of democracy.

It is asserted that more than 50,000 people came to the port of Montevideo last Saturday to welcome Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, top leader of the National Party, who returned to the homeland after 11 years in exile. The regime arrested Ferreira Aldunate on the very day he arrived, based on an arrest warrant issued in 1975 for alleged links with subversive activities. The internal and international wave of rejection of the opposition leader's arrest is shaking the dictatorship's foundations. Demonstrations take place almost every day in Montevideo and other Uruguayan cities, demanding Ferreira Aldunate's release. Hundreds of demonstrators march through the streets in the capital and gather in front of the government's headquarters shouting: Freedom for Wilson. At the international level, social and political personalities and organizations of the world have asked the Uruguayan military regime's top echelons to immediately release the National Party's leader. To the Uruguayan dictatorship's critical political situation we must add its disastrous economic situation. During the last few years it has practically led the country to bankruptcy. Taking all this into consideration, the Uruguayan military regime will have no alternative but to give in or increase its repression. Neither of these solutions will be favorable for the dictatorship. Anyway, history is written by the people and not by the will of a minority. The people of Uruguay will win.

SYMPOSIUM ON BUILDING OF SOCIALISM CONCLUDES

FL231300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] After five working sessions, the symposium on social activities of the masses in the building of socialism has concluded. During the event, sponsored by the Internal Education Department of the party Central Committee, participants analyzed 28 reports presented by different researchers from state, political, and mass organizations.

BARBADOS

ENVOY SAYS HONDURAS BACKS MCCOMIE FOR OAS POST

FL262338 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 26, CANA -- Honduran special ambassasor to the Caribbean and Latin America, Roberto Galvez Barnes, says his country will support Val McComie if the Barbadian diplomat decides to run again for the post of assistant secretary-general of the Organisation of American States (OAS) when his current term ends in November.

"We very strongly support him and will support his candidature to remain in his post because we think that his presence there is important for the organisation, his knowledge of the organisation and his administrative ability will guarantee a continuation and an improvement of the organisation," Galvez said.

The ambassador, who leaves here tomorrow for St Vincent on his familiarisation tour of the Eastern Caribbean, said McComie's special skills would improve the administration of the 36-year-old body. He said McComie has already participated in studies to improve the administration of the OAS and that Honduras has informed the Government of Barbados, although his candidacy has not been put up, that it could count on their support.

Barbados has said that it will offer the 64-year-old diplomat as a candidate only if he is assured of the support of the majority of OAS member states. McComie became the first person from the English-speaking Caribbean to fill one of the two elective post at the General Secretariat. His bid for the job of OAS secretary-general earlier this year failed. Brazilian Joao Clemente Baena Soares was elected and assumed duties last week.

The ambassador's tour is aimed at strengthening the ties between Honduras and the English-speaking Caribbean. He held discussions with Foreign Minister Louis Tull during which he explained his country's concern over the developments in Central America, especially the build-up of arms. He said his country supported the efforts of the Contadora Group (made up of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama) which is trying to reduce tension in the area, and will give the group every assistance in the efforts to prevent the situation from deteriorating.

Minister Tull welcomed the Honduran initiative and assured Ambassador Galvez of Barbados' eagerness to seek a closer relationship between the English-speaking and Spanish-speaking Caribbean. Both countries stressed the need for strengthening the OAS, ensuring its development to promote the interest of all the cultural groups represented in the organisation.

Ambassador Galvez said Honduras would like to open trading contacts with Barbados particularly in such items as textiles, lumber, coffee, beef, and cement. However, he was concerned that transportation difficulties would impede such traffic.

DOMINICA

SAVARIN RECOMMENDS TRADE MISSIONS WITHIN CARICOM

FL221932 Bridgetown CANA in English 1735 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 22, CANA -- Dominica's Trade Minister Charles Savarin recommended intra-regional trade missions as a means of easing tensions in the Caribbean Common Market (Caricom).

Savarin made his remarks at a news conference against the background of severe strains in Caricom following a decline in trade over the last 18 months protectionist policies by some member states.

Savarin said he was confident trade exhibitions would allow importers/exporters to view a wide range of products many Caricom countries import outside the region. "The question of trade missions from the more developed countries (of Caricom) to the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and vice versa could be looked at as a mechanism for seeking to give a new impetus to intra-Caricom trade," he said.

He said, "I am sure that each mission from any given Caricom state to another will discover opportunities for trade of which they would not have been aware before mounting such a mission.

Savarin recalled the visit here earlier this year of a trade mission from Guyana. It was stated then that the two countries had discovered new areas for trade apart from the customary line of products such as soap, rice, and medicine.

The Dominican trade minister felt that the Barbados-based Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC) and local chambers of commerce could assist in facilitating trade missions mounted by individual islands.

FORMER MINISTER WARNS AGAINST FURTHER IMF AID

FL262333 Bridgetown CANA in English 2004 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 26, CANA -- Former Finance Minister Michael Douglas appealed to the government not to seek further aid from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), citing recent food riots in the Dominican Republic. Douglas made his remarks as debate continued last night on the 1984-85 budget of 125 million (EC) dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.)

In presenting the budget Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said Dominica is considering an approach to the IMF for four million (EC) dollars to finance the island's capital budget. Three years ago Roseau borrowed 37 million dollars from the fund.

Douglas said: "We should leave the IMF alone, we should keep away from it. We don't have to bring our country to where Santo Domingo was a few weeks ago for us to know to leave the IMF alone." Last April riots in the Spanish-speaking country took place when the government introduced price increases that the IMF had recommended among terms for a renewal of a 450 million U.S. dollar credit line.

Douglas disputed government's contention that the last IMF deal had been good for the country. He said it brought no improvements and "is represented by fancy cars on the streets today."

Douglas charged that some of Dominica's economic problems had been caused by its participation in last October's U.S.-invasion of Grenada. He said trade with the U.S. had declined despite co-operation in the military sphere, as had unemployment. He gave no figures to support his contention.

Douglas accused the Edward Seaga government in Jamaica of seeking to undermine the Caribbean community, adding "they will come with you to invade Grenada but when it comes to buying our goods they could not care less."

"We must learn once and for all that we must be interested in looking after our interest first and foremost," he told Parliament.

GRENADA

IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES DENY ENTRY TO RADIX' WIFE

FL252338 Bridgetown CANA in English 2249 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 25, CANA -- Grenadian immigration authorities Saturday refused entry to Guyanese-born Shahiba Strong, wife of former Government Minister Kendrick Radix, because she was deemed an "undesirable immigrant" and had been put out of the country, Police Commissioner Mervyn Holder said today.

Strong worked as chief of protocol in the ousted left-wing People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) and was asked to leave the island after last October's U.S.-led invasion which toppled a military junta which took power from the PRG in a bloody coup. Holder said she had subsequently made an application to return but was refused.

"Up to the time the deportation order was executed last Saturday, there was nothing to prove that the lady with Mr Radix is his wife and the immigration officer had no option but to refuse her entry because he knew she had been declared an undesirable immigrant," said Holder.

Radix disputes this: "I told the immigration we were legally married in Guyana (on June 6th). I showed him the marriage certificate but he paid it no regard whatsoever," he said.

Holder said marriage to a Grenadian does not automatically confer citizenship on a person. It has to be applied for, the commission said, adding he thought Radix would have been better advised to apply for citizenship before arriving in Grenada with Strong.

Radix, a lawyer, says he intends to take legal action against the authorities over the incident. "I intend to consult my attorneys today and to issue legal proceedings of a constitutional and common law nature to have my wife admitted to Grenada, to obtain legal redress and for such other relief as it is the capacity of the court to grant," Radix told CANA this morning. He charged that during the incident at Pearls Airport, he had been "seized with violence" and taken to Holder. The former justice minister alleged that the commissioner raised questions about the authenticity of the marriage. Radix said he had been in police custody for about three hours.

JAMAICA

KOREAN TRADE, INVESTMENT MISSION ARRIVES

FL252332 Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 25, CANA -- A 17-member South Korean trade and investment mission arrived in Jamaica today for a visit during which they will promote a wide variety of products and explore joint venture possibilities, officials of the Korean Trade Centre here said.

The delegation is led by Chae Yul-han, the executive vice-president of the Korean Federation of Small Businesses, and the product lines represented include pharmaceuticals, processed foods, and electrical and mechanical equipment. "The mission will seek to promote two-way trade and definitely explore joint ventures," a spokesman for the centre said.

A two-day exhibition of the South Korean products will be mounted in Kingston from tomorrow. The Korean businessmen will have talks with Jamaica's Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Vaz, and representatives of the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica (PSOJ), the exporters association, and Jamaica National Investment Promotions (JNIP). They will also tour the Kingston free zone and hold talks with officials there.

The Edward Seaga government has been strengthening relations with South Korea and is hoping to attract investment and technology from that country in an effort to replicate the Far East's industrialisation story. Jamaica has a trade, investment, and technical cooperation agreement with Seoul.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

SIMMONDS NAMES WINNING COALITION MEMBERS TO CABINET

FL222106 Bridgetown CANA in English 2028 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, June 22, CANA -- Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds rewarded all nine successful candidates of his ruling coalition in yesterday's general election with Cabinet posts today.

The alliance of Simmonds' Peoples Action Movement (PAM) and the Nevis Reformation Party (NRP) of Nevis Premier Simeon Daniel swept the poll in the 11-seat National Assembly. The other two seats were won by the Labour Party.

The 11-member Cabinet was sworn in this afternoon at Government House, the residence of the governor-general. Simmonds himself took the finance portfolio to add to his previous responsibilities for home and external affairs in an enlarged Cabinet.

Deputy Prime Minister Michael Powell (PAM) retains labour and tourism but gives up agriculture and trade, which have been split into two ministries.

Agriculture, lands, housing, and development goes to newcomer to Parliament Hugh Heyliger (PAM), an economist. The trade and industry portfolio is held by another newcomer Fitzroy Jones.

Female lawyer Constance Mitcham (PAM), who caused the biggest upset of the election by beating Labour Party leader Lee Moore, gets the new Ministry of Women's Affairs.

Daniel, relieved of finance, is minister of natural resources and the environment, another new portfolio. His NRP colleague, businessman Uhral Swanston, who did not face the electorate because he was nominated unopposed, is appointed minister without portfolio.

Two members of the Cabinet are nominated -- Attorney General Tapley Seaton and Richard Caines, minister in the Ministry of Finance. They were also members of the last seven-man Cabinet.

Simmonds also announced the creation of two posts of special political assistant for the PAM defeated candidates, Irvin Sweeney and Roosevelt Caines.

The full Cabinet is:

Dr Kennedy Simmons	--	Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Home and Foreign Affairs
Michael Powell	--	Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Labour and Tourism
Tapley Seaton	--	Attorney General
Simeon Daniel	--	Minister of Natural Resources and the Environment
Sidney Morris	--	Minister of Education, Health and Community Affairs
Ivor Stevens	--	Minister of Communications, Works and Public Utilities
Hugh Heyliger	--	Minister of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and Development
Constance Mitcham	--	Minister of Women's Affairs
Fitzroy Jones	--	Minister of Trade and Industry
Richard Caines	--	Minister in Ministry of Finance
Uhral Swanston	--	Minister Without Portfolio

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BRIEFS

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER -- Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 23, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago has appointed Foreign Service Officer Knowlson Gift as its new high commissioner to Jamaica, press reports here said today. Gift has been a member of the Trinidad and Tobago Foreign Service since 1964. He is currently on secondment to the Inter-American Development Bank, where he is executive director for the English-speaking sector. Gift is to succeed Victor McIntyre who will be returning to Port-of-Spain on retirement. Official sources were not immediately available for confirmation of the report which was carried on both morning dailies here. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1727 GMT 23 Jun 84 FL]